

FBIS

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FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON PRC-BHUTAN BORDER TALKS

OW111253 Beijing XINHUA in English 0910 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (XINHUA) -- The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Kingdom of Bhutan have decided through consultations that boundary talks between the two countries will be held in Beijing from April 16 to 21.

This was announced by Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon. Bhutan is situated on the southern slopes of the eastern sector of the Himalayas. It borders on China's Tibet Autonomous Region in the north, India in the south and Sikkim in the southwest.

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON NATO, WARSAW PACT EXERCISES

OW120804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 12 Apr 84

["Commentary: Dangerous War Games" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA correspondent Tang Shan) -- Large-scale military exercises of the Warsaw and NATO blocs and the collision of American and Soviet warships have dramatized the heightened tensions and dangers of conflict and war in the first months of this year. Outstanding among the military manoeuvres were the massive-scale "Avalanche Express" held by NATO's nine countries in central and northern Norway from February 28 to March 23; a naval war game on an unprecedented scale staged by the Soviet Union early this month in waters off Norway and the North Sea; and the 10-day "Global Shield" starting the same day from the United States proper to Guam, an island in the West Pacific.

During this period, two incidents took place on the sea. On March 21, a Soviet nuclear-powered attack submarine collided with the U.S. aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk which it was tailing in the Sea of Japan; on April 2, the Soviet aircraft carrier Minsk anchored in the South Sea fired eight flares at a passing U.S. frigate which had been trailing the Soviet carrier. All this highlighted a stepped-up rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States for global supremacy, with both now engaged in all-out development of vessel-carrying nuclear missiles [as received] and massive-size submarines capable of firing nuclear missiles.

It can be predicted that rivalry between the two countries over the seas will gather steam as time passes by, as the sea constitutes not only an economic lifeline for the West, but also a vital route for troops reinforcements and logistic supplies in wartime. Besides, the Navy is an indispensable means for their rivalry for world hegemony and aggression and expansion.

The military manoeuvres staged by the two military blocs and the Soviet Union and the United States and the maritime incidents make mockery of the disarmament conference now being held in Stockholm and run against the strong aspirations of the European and world people for peace and detente. People of the world have every reason to demand the Soviet Union and the United States and the Warsaw and NATO pacts to put an immediate end to their arms race and their dangerous game of war preparations and to thrash out feasible agreements on disarmament.

WORLD 'TOO SMALL' FOR U.S. -USSR MILITARY RIVALRY

HK091036 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 84 p 7

["Internatinal Jottings" by Jiao Ming: "The Earth Is Too Small"]

[Text] The earth, whose radius is a mere 6,300 kilometers, is indeed too small a globe to serve as an arena for the intense rivalry between the two superpowers -- the Soviet Union and the United States.

Not only do each of them possess nuclear weapons, which, as they claim, "can destroy the earth 10 times over, and not only do each of them possess missiles which can be fired to any point on the earth within a few minutes or at most half an hour, but now their movements have gone so far as to bump one's head against the other's and to trip over each other's feet. In less than 2 weeks two incidents occurred one after the other: first, a U.S. warship collided with a Soviet submarine; then a Soviet aircraft carrier fired signal flares at a U.S. frigate -- which passed about 300 meters from the carrier -- and nearly hit the captain of the frigate.

May we ask: If the earth is not so small, how can such dangerous incidents occur so frequently?

SOVIET CARRIER FIRED FLARES AT U.S. FRIGATE

HK090840 Beijing REMNIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 84 p 7

[Report: "Soviet Aircraft Carrier Fires Signal Flares at U.S. Navy Frigate in the South China Sea"]

[Text] On 2 April the Soviet aircraft carrier Minsk fired eight signal flares at the U.S. Navy Frigate Harold Holt in the South China Sea, hitting the U.S. warship with three of the flares. This was another incident less than 2 weeks after the collision between a U.S. aircraft carrier and a Soviet submarine in the Far East.

According to reports, the Holt continually followed the Minsk when the latter cruised in the South China Sea. On 2 April, the 37,000-ton Minsk was dead in the water when the Holt passed about 274 meters to the starboard of the Soviet carrier, which suddenly fired eight signal flares at the frigate. Three of the flares hit the U.S. frigate. At that time the captain of the Holt was standing on the port side of the bridge and narrowly escaped being hit by one of the flares. However, the flares caused no damage to the U.S. frigate and no injuries to any of its crew. On 3 April the Holt continued to shadow the Minsk, which carries vertical take-off aircraft.

On 4 April, U.S. Secretary of the Navy Lehman said: The recent incidents involving U.S. and Soviet warships on the high seas has not led to a "real danger" of serious confrontation. However Pentagon officials said that incidents of this kind have "seriously increased." Last year, Lehman admitted that maritime incidents involving Soviet and U.S. warships had increased to a serious degree partly because the Soviet Navy had grown from primarily a coastal defense force into a modern and nuclear-powered oceanic force.

Lehman also said: Delegations from the two navies will meet in Moscow next June to discuss these incidents. The Soviet and U.S. naval delegations reportedly will come up with methods to prevent maritime incidents. The issue was discussed previously by representatives from the two countries as early as May 1983. The two navies signed an agreement in 1972 pledging that they would try to avoid such episodes on the high seas. However, all this has not yet been able to eliminate "such incidents which were fairly frequent in the cold war days."

NEW DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS, REMOVALS ANNOUNCED

OW050743 Beijing XINUUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 4 Apr (XINHUA) -- PRC President Li Xiannian, acting in accordance with the decision of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC Stand Committee, has appointed and removed a number of China's ambassador to certain foreign countries. Following is the list of these appointments and removals:

Xie Li [6200 7812] is appointed PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Peng Guangwei is removed from the position as PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Du Yi [2629 2496] is appointed PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of the Congo. Hu Shudu is removed from the position of PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of the Congo.

Nie Gongchen [5119 0501 2052] is appointed PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Australia. Lin Ping is removed from the position of PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Australia.

Zhang Longhai [1728 7893 3198] is appointed PRC ambassador extraordinary to and plenipotentiary to New Zealand. Qin Lizhen is removed from the position of PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to New Zealand.

Hu Jingrui [5170 2529 3843] is appointed PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. Liu Yingxian is removed from the position of PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and from the concurrent position of PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cape Verde.

Tu Guowei [1458 0948 4580] is appointed PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Nepal. Ma Muming is removed from the position of PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Nepal.

Feng Zhishan [7458 1807 1427] is appointed PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Upper Volta. Zhou Min is removed from the position of PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Upper Volta.

Mou Ping [3664 1456] is appointed PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Lesotho.

Zhu Chengcai [4376 2052 2088] is appointed PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of the Ivory Coast.

Yang Fuchang [2254 4395 2490] is appointed PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the state of Kuwait. Lu Ming is removed from the position of PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the state of Kuwait.

Wang Jin [3769 2516] is appointed PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba. Wang Zhanyuan is removed from the position of PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba.

Yu Zhan [0151 3277] is appointed PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Canada.

ASIAN FOOTBALL CONGRESS CLOSES IN GUANGZHOU

OW101840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Guangzhou, April 10 (XINHUA) -- Henry Ying Tung Fok, president of the Hong Kong Football Association, was reelected today as AFC representative to the Executive Committee of the FIFA for the period 1984-1988 at the 11th Congress of the Asian Football Confederation (AFC).

The congress which closed here decided to set up a AFC ladies committee proposed by the Chinese Football Association. This will help promote the development of women's football in Asia. Proposals for amendments to the statutes, regulations and standing orders, and eight reports from AFC's Standing Committee were adopted at the congress.

In accordance with the report from the competition committee, the group qualifying competition for the 1986 World Cup Asian-Oceanian Zone tournament will be played from January to November next year. The matches will be held on a home-and-away basis. The congress agreed that the Afro-Asian champion matches will be played between the champion of the Asian Cup and the champion of the African Cup (Cameroon) on a home-and-away basis in next spring.

TENNIS ASSOCIATION ELECTS PRC, TAIWAN OFFICIALS

OW092016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Hong Kong, April 9 (XINHUA) -- F.K. Hu, executive president of the Hong Kong Tennis Association, was reelected chairman of the East Asia Tennis Association (EATA) at its annual meeting here today.

The 1984 EATA meeting also elected Jin Ru, president of the Chinese Tennis Association, and Ma Bin-nong from China's Taipei, as its first and second vice-chairmen. Eiichi Kawapei of Japan and Thomas Teo of Singapore were elected the secretary-general and treasurer of the association.

Today's meeting was attended by the representatives of the tennis associations from China, China's Taipei, Hong Kong, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea and other countries and regions. The East Asia Tennis Association was set up on April 15, 1982, at a meeting attended by representatives from 11 countries and regions in Asia.

SPORTS COMMISSION OFFICIAL MEETS FIFA PRESIDENT

OW101826 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Guangzhou, April 10 (XINHUA) -- Lu Jindong, vice-minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission and vice-president of the All-China Sports Federation, met and feted Dr Joao Havelange, president of the International Football Federation (FIFA) here this afternoon.

Present were He Zhenliang, China's member of the International Olympic Committee; Tan Sri Datuk Hamzah, FIFA vice-president and president of the Asian Football Confederation (AFC); Joseph S. Blatter, and Henry Ying Tung Fok, secretary-general and executive Committee member of the FIFA, and Chen Jialiang, vice-president of the Chinese Football Association. Dr Joao Havelange came here to attend the 11th AFC congress. He left China this evening.

CONGRESS REACTS TO MINING NICARAGUAN PORTS

Senate Resolution

OW111608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, April 10 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Senate today passed a resolution calling for an end to the use of U.S. Central Intelligence Agency funds to support the mining of Nicaraguan ports. The non-binding resolution, adopted by 84-12, said that "it is the sense of Congress that no funds heretofore or hereafter appropriated in any act of Congress shall be obligated or expanded for the purpose of planning, executing or supporting the mining of the ports or territorial waters of Nicaragua." The motion was introduced by Senator Edward Kennedy as an amendment to a tax bill. In criticizing the U.S. Government's involvement in the mining of Nicaraguan ports, he said "This administration is bringing us closer and closer to war in Central America and it's about time we halted it."

Meanwhile, a statement issued by White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes neither admits nor denies CIA involvement in the mining of Nicaraguan ports. Instead, it emphasizes the strategic importance of Central America to the United States.

The U.S. involvement in the mining of Nicaraguan waters has aroused strong indignation among Central American countries. The foreign ministers of the Contadora Group comprising Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama said in a communique on April 8 that the mining of Nicaraguan ports and the U.S. military involvement in Central America have caused "serious deterioration" in the situation in the region. On April 8, the Nicaraguan Government asked the International Court of Justice to intervene on the grounds that the mining of its key ports is a violation of internationally accepted norms for peaceful relations among nations. Meanwhile, France has expressed concern about the mining and said it might help the Nicaraguan Government remove the mines from harbors. Britain has also voiced its disapproval of the mining of Nicaraguan ports.

A senior U.S. Government disclosed recently that the government has formulated an "emergency plan" which says that if the U.S. Central American policy should fail, it will send combat troops to directly intervene in the region.

Congress Opposes Mining

OW120221 Beijing XINHUA in English 0130 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, April 11 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. mining of Nicaraguan ports has aroused strong objection from both the Senate and the House of Representatives. For the first time the Republican-controlled Senate has gone on record in opposition to any aspect of the administration's policy in Central America by approving a non-binding "sense-of-the-Congress" resolution last night by a 84-12 vote, condemning the U.S. mining of Nicaraguan harbors. Goldwater, chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee who is regarded as "a stalwart administration backer," also called the U.S. decision "an act of war." He used strong wording in a letter to CIA Director William Casey complaining that the administration should have informed Congress.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan, when informed of the Senate vote, reportedly said that "if it is not binding, I can live with it." The remark was attacked in the House this morning as an expression of "contempt for Congress and for public opinion." In the House Foreign Affairs Committee this morning, where Assistant Secretary of State Kenneth Dam was bombarded with questions, one congressman noted that "the President has committed an act of war against Nicaragua without consulting Congress or the American people." "He has endangered friendly and neutral shipping, with complete disregard for the cherished principles of freedom of the seas that this nation has fought for throughout its history," he declared.

Meanwhile, a senior U.S. Administration official who asked his name not be identified said today that the CIA had stopped the mining of Nicaraguan waters before the senate formally opposed the action. However, he added, the furor and the Senate vote against the mining might prevent its resumption. Another senior administration official said today that many CIA officials believe the furor over the mining has probably killed any chances for congressional approval of the 21 million dollar additional aid for the Nicaraguan anti-government forces.

A report in THE WASHINGTON POST today said the CIA mining decision was approved by President Reagan on the recommendation of White House National Security Affairs Adviser Robert C. McFarlane and the Pentagon. The paper quoted "informed administration officials" as saying that the proposal was presented to Reagan as part of a "scaled-down" CIA plan of "harassment" to cripple the economy of Nicaragua and "make it more difficult for its Sandinista government to aid leftist rebels in nearby El Salvador."

ARCO DRILLING SOUTH CHINA SEA GAS WELL

OW061209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1035 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 6 (XINHUA) -- Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO) of the United States started drilling the first delineated gas well in the Yingge Sea early this morning, the China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) said here this afternoon. The structure, YA 13-1, is being drilled to determine the gas reserves there. It is about 100 kilometers southwest of Hainan Island in the Yingge Sea, which is part of the South China Sea. Arco has leased the "Arctic," a semi-submersible drilling vessel of the Zapata Drilling Co. and China's "Nanhai 205" and "Nanhai 209" supply vessels for the drilling operations. An exploratory well ARCO drilled on the structure last June produced a daily average of 1.2 million cubic meters of natural gas.

According to foreign oil specialists, the structure is thick and the pressure is stable. Conservative estimates put gas reserves there at 60 billion cubic meters, equivalent to 60 million tons of crude oil.

CNOOC and ARCO plan to build a chemical fertilizer plant on Hainan Island with an annual capacity of seven million tons, using the natural gas as raw material. Discussions are under way on the project. According to CNOOC, ARCO Chairman Robert Anderson will arrive in Beijing on April 15 to have further discussions with the Chinese side. He will present Chinese leaders with models of two chemical works. CNOOC also said that ARCO will lease the semi-submersible drilling vessel, "Western Offshore No 9 of Fluor Inc. to resume drilling of the third exploratory well at the structure. Western Offshore No 9" is now in Singapore.

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The third well was originally undertaken by Global Marine Drilling Ltd.'s Glomar Java Sea which sank on October 26, last year, after being hit by typhoon Lex which packed winds of 144 kilometers an hour. The 46 foreigners and 35 Chinese aboard were lost and up till now only 30 bodies have been found.

The ARCO-led consortium and CNOOC signed the contract for joint oil exploration in September, 1982.

EXXON TO PARTICIPATE IN OFFSHORE OIL BIDDING

OW071702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Guangzhou, April 7 (XINHUA) -- The Exxon Corporation of the United States will participate in the second round of bidding for Sino-foreign joint oil exploration in the South China Sea. Lawrence G. Rawl, senior vice-president and director of the corporation, mentioned this here today at a meeting with Li Jianan, vice-governor of Guangdong Province. Exxon was confident of the exploration and development of petroleum resources in the South China Sea, he said.

Last August 23, Esso China Ltd., an affiliate of Exxon, and its partner Shell Exploration (China) Ltd. of Britain won the right as a consortium to search for oil in two blocks (5,120 square kilometers) in the Pearl River Mouth Basin of the South China Sea. Drilling of the first exploratory well started on February 16 this year.

Exxon is the largest oil corporation in the world, with its 1983 business reaching 94.6 billion U.S. dollars.

SONG PING-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR U.S.

OW110753 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation of economic planning led by Song Ping, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, left here today on a visit to the United States at the invitation of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations. Prior to his departure, Song Ping said to XINHUA that this trip was aimed at deepening understanding between economic circles of the two countries and achieving new progress in Sino-U.S. economic and technical cooperation.

Premier Zhao Ziyang's successful trip to the U.S. and President Ronald Reagan's coming visit to China showed that the Sino-U.S. relationship was developing, Song Ping noted.

The ten-member delegation is scheduled to meet people of political and economic circles in New York, Washington, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Chen Xian and Zhang Shou, vice-ministers of the State Planning Commission, and Arthur W. Hummel, the U.S. ambassador to China.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS BANK OF AMERICA OFFICIAL

OW101301 Beijing XINHUA in English 0929 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with Suez Chen, senior vice-president of the New York headquarters of the Bank of America of the United States, and his party.

ARTISAN EMBROIDERS TAPESTRY FOR REAGAN

OW111247 Beijing XINHUA in English 0634 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Shanghai, April 11 (XINHUA) -- A colored woolen tapestry depicting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in conversation with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Mrs Reagan has been finished by the well-known Shanghai embroiderer Zhang Meijun. The tapestry, whose vivid clarity of tone approaches that of an oil painting, will be presented to President and Mrs Reagan as a gift from Shanghai Municipality during their visit here in late April.

Zhang Meijun, 61, works in the Shanghai Arts and Crafts Research Institute and has been embroidering for more than 40 years. She has done many portraits in wool of Chinese and foreign leaders. She came up with the idea of doing a tapestry of the two leaders when Premier Zhao was visiting the United States last January. From a black-and-white photo of Premier Zhao talking with President and Mrs Reagan in the White House, Zhang Meijun embroidered the tapestry on a hessian backing 96 c.m. by 62 c.m. in 600 colors. For facial expressions she had to change thread after one or two stitches, using altogether 140 different colors and shades. Zhang Meijun and her students worked all day long to get the tapestry done in time. She often got up at five in the morning and spent more than 10 hours a day on the piece.

Many foreign visitors have praised the tapestry's vivid portrayal. Mayor Janea Reiman of Carmel City, Indiana, said: "It is a great work of art." He presented the key of Carmel City to Zhang Meijun, saying that President Reagan would be delighted with the tapestry.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET ELECTS TOP OFFICIALS

Chernenko Elected President

OW111554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 11 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko was elected president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet today. He was nominated by Politburo member Mikhail Gorbachev at a joint session of the country's parliament which was convened here in the Kremlin.

Chernenko now holds the three top posts in the country. The 73 year-old leader became chairman of the Soviet Defense Council after assuming the highest party post following the death of Yuriy Andropov on February 9. Born into a Russian peasant family on September 24, 1911 in the Krasnoyarsk area, Chernenko was once the secretary of the Penza Regional Party Committee, a secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and a member of its Politburo.

At today's meeting, alternate Politburo member Vasiliy Kuznetsov was re-elected first vice president of the Supreme Soviet. At separate sessions, August Vains and Lev Tolkunov were elected chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities and chairman of the Soviet of the Union, two organs of the Supreme Soviet.

Tikhonov Reelected Premier

OW111736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 11 (XINHUA) -- Nikolay Tikhonov was re-named chairman of the Council of Ministers at a session of the Supreme Soviet held today. The 79-year-old premier was nominated by the newly-elected president of the Supreme Soviet, Konstantin Chernenko. Tikhonov assumed the post, formerly held by Alexey Kosygin, in October 1980. He has been asked to submit a list of proposed members of the new cabinet. According to the Soviet Constitution, the terms of the members of the current Council of Ministers, appointed in April 1979, expired.

Their session of the Supreme Soviet will continue tomorrow in the Kremlin. Resolutions on school reforms and on improvement in the work of the soviets of people's deputies are to be discussed at tomorrow's meeting.

CHERNENKO STRESSES NEED TO IMPROVE GOVERNMENT

OW110855 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 10 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko today stressed the need for improvement in all levels of government and for carrying out educational reform. Addressing the Communist Party's Central Committee, Chernenko pointed out that to improve the role of government at various levels in the economic and cultural construction, an overall development of the economy must be ensured. He criticized a good number of government departments for paying too much attention to the development of industry while neglecting the construction of housing and social and cultural installations, breaching rules and regulations for environment protection, in disregard of local government bylaws.

Chernenko urged strict implementation of the national economic plan. Those who fail to fulfill their tasks will be subject to more severe punishment than before, Chernenko stressed. He said attention should be paid to improving working and living conditions. He said the Soviet Union had "set about improving all aspects of the system of management of the national economy."

On the problem of trimming the administrative apparatus, Chernenko said, "Our objective is to achieve an optimum correlation in the numbers of people engaged in production and in management." To this end, he continued, conditions must be created "under which people themselves would be interested in moving from the office desk to the machine tool."

On school education reform, Chernenko said with the scientific and technological revolution, it is vital to carry out educational reforms in both ordinary and vocational schools. He pledged to take all measures for such reform. He announced a 30-35 percent pay rise for teachers and workers in public education in stages starting from September 1.

CHERNENKO SEES U.S. DISARMAMENT STANCE UNCHANGED

OW090648 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 9 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko said in an interview with PRAVDA published today that recent contacts with the United States have shown no positive changes in the U.S. position on nuclear disarmament. "Even if sometimes peace-loving rhetoric is heard from Washington, it is impossible, however hard one tries, to discern behind it any whatsoever signs of readiness to back up these words with practical deeds," he said.

Blaming the U.S. for the failure of the Geneva talks on nuclear disarmament, Chernenko said: "It is not at all by chance that the United States has deliberately [as received] frustrated the very process of limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and torpedoed the talks both on strategic arms and on nuclear arms in Europe." Therefore, he said: "The situation in the world is not improving; it remains very dangerous." Chernenko criticized particularly the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, saying the deployment and moves to develop more advanced strategic nuclear weapons are designed by the U.S. to "break one way or another the existing parity of forces" between the East and West. He reiterated the Soviet position that talks on disarmament could resume only when measures are taken "to restore the situation that had existed before the deployment of the new American missiles in Europe was started." He also blamed the U.S. for blocking the process of preventing chemical warfare and the militarization of the outer space, and for refusing to ratify the Soviet-U.S. treaty on restricting underground nuclear tests.

Dismissing the notion that Moscow is waiting to see the outcome of the U.S. presidential election before reaching any agreement with the U.S., Chernenko said Soviet foreign policy is a "principled policy and not subject to transient vacillations" and the Soviet Union sought "normal, stable relations with the United States, relations based on equality, equal security and non-interference in each other's internal affairs."

Observers here believe that Chernenko's question-and-answer format foreign policy statement in PRAVDA is a reply to the latest foreign policy speeches by U.S. President Ronald Reagan. It reveals unabated sharp conflicts of interests between the two superpowers on a series of important international issues.

TASS COMMENTS ON REAGAN CHEMICAL WEAPON PROPOSAL

OW070020 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0305 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 5 Apr (XINHUA) -- A 5 April TASS commentary says that U.S. President Reagan's proposal for global prohibition of chemical weapons "is but a propaganda trick."

The commentary says: The U.S. Government wants to "prevent reaching any accord in this sphere by presenting the requirements of 'supervision' and 'nuclear inspection', which are obviously unacceptable."

The commentary also denounces the U.S. Government for planning to produce the newest chemical weapons to "contain" the opponent.

The Soviet Union and the United States have continued talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons for many years. Because of sharp differences on the questions of supervision and nuclear [as received] inspection, no accord has been reached so far.

TASS DENIES SOVIET MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN BULGARIA

OW070022 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0741 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 4 Apr (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union denies its intention to deploy SS-20 guided missiles in Bulgaria. A TASS report quoting an authoritative person of the Soviet military says: A report by the Austrian newspaper KURIER that the Soviet Union planned to deploy, or had already deployed, SS-20 guided missiles in Bulgaria is groundless. The Austrian newspaper recently reported that the Soviet deployment of SS-20 guided missiles in Bulgaria was part of the "countermeasures taken by the East" and that these guided missiles were "targeted at Greece, Turkey and northern Africa."

SOVIET WARSHIPS TO VISIT LIBYA'S TRIPOLI PORT

OW071601 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 7 (XINHUA) -- A fleet of Soviet warships will pay "an official good-will visit" to Tripoli Port in Libya from April 10 to 14, reported the Soviet news agency TASS today.

The fleet includes the cruiser Zhdanov and the destroyer Sderzhanny. The visit takes place at the time when the Soviet Union has been accusing the United States of exploiting the bombing incident in the suburbs of the Sudanese capital, Khartoum, to increase its military presence in the Middle East.

PRC GYMNASTS COMPETE IN LATVIA GYMNASTIC EVENT

OW080903 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1429 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Summary] Moscow, 6 Apr (XINHUA) -- The international gymnastic tournament in Riga, the capital of the USSR's Latvian Republic, concluded yesterday after 3 days of competition.

On 3 and 4 April Chinese gymnasts Zhao Jianguo and Xu Wenhong won fifth place in the men's and women's individual all-around competition. On 5 April China's Jiang Wei won third place in the floor exercise, and Zuo Hong and Xu Wenhong won fourth place in the uneven parallel bars and balance beam. Chinese athlete Zhao Jianguo also won third place in the parallel bars and horizontal bars, and fourth place in the pommel horse; Kuang Xian Yao won third place in the stationary rings, and fifth place in the floor exercise and vault.

FANG YI HOPES FOR MORE COOPERATION WITH JAPAN

OW112043 Beijing XINHUA in English 1153 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Fang Yi hoped today that China will have more cooperation and exchanges with Japan in science and technology. The hope was expressed at a reception given in his honor by the Japan-China Society and the Japan-China Science and Technology Exchange Association. Fang Yi arrived here yesterday for a visit. Fang Yi said scientific and technological cooperation and exchanges between China and Japan were insufficient in the past and there are great potentials for further cooperation. In this regard, he said, the two countries should be farsighted. He hoped for more personnel exchanges, more cooperation forms, more cooperation projects and better results achieved through cooperation. These are beneficial to the people of the two countries, he said. Fang Yi said to work for a long-term and stable development of Sino-Japanese friendly relations is China's important policy. The visit to Japan by Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang and the visit to China by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone ushered the Sino-Japanese good relations to a new stage and the people of the two countries are determined to continue their friendship to the 21st century, he said.

In his speech at the reception, Director-General of the Science and Technology Agency of Japan Michiyuki Isurugi said Japan and China have forged a relationship of mutual confidence through Hu's visit to Japan and Nakasone's visit to China. He hoped that Fang's current visit would strengthen this relations. Isurugi congratulated China on its launching of a communications satellite on April 8. Isurugi said the Japanese people are pleased to see that the Chinese people are making a great leap forward in the fields of science and technology. He said he is also pleased at the progress in cooperation and exchanges in science and technology, in biology in particular, between the two countries under an agreement signed in 1980.

REPORTAGE ON PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION IN JAPAN

Nakasone Meets Wang Zhen

OW111201 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said here today he hopes that Japanese businessmen would actively invest in China's special economic zones now that China pursues an open policy to the outside world and establishes these zones. Nakasone made this remark during a meeting with Wang Zhen, honorary president of the Sino-Japan Friendship Association and head of the China-Japan friendship delegation which arrived here Monday. He said Wang's visit to Japan is important and hoped the young peoples of the two countries would join hands in promoting a lasting friendship between the two countries.

In reply, Wang Zhen said the agreed setting up of the Japan-China 21st Century Committee to strengthen the friendship between the two countries is a major development and hoped for an enduring peace and increased economic and trade exchanges between the two countries.

Delegation Attendance Banquet

OW111730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, today called on Aiichiro Fujiyama, an old friend of the Chinese people. The 87-year-old Fujiyama said he hoped to visit China again to see his good friends and the dramatic changes that are taking place there.

Wang Zhen, who came here on Monday as head of a Chinese friendship delegation, expressed warm welcome to Fujiyama's intended visit. Wang Zhen and the other members of the delegation were the guests of honor at a dinner hosted by the president of the Komei Party [Komeito], Yoshikatsu Takeiri, here this evening.

Wang Zhen on Open-Door Policy

OW111919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1900 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 (XINHUA) -- A visiting senior Chinese party official today reaffirmed China's policy of opening to the outside world and urged Japanese businessmen to take an active part in China-Japan economic cooperation. Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, told more than 100 prominent Japanese entrepreneurs that the policy of opening to the outside world is an important and strategic policy of China that will remain unchanged for a long period. Wang, also honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, is heading a Chinese friendship delegation for a visit here. He said that China persists in opening to the outside world, because, first of all, it is in accord with the objective demand in the world economic development, and it is also required by China's socialist modernization drive. He noted that China needs to attract more foreign capital and updated technology and enter into economic and technological cooperation of various forms with other countries to reach its target of quadrupling its annual industrial and agricultural output value at the end of the century.

Wang Zhen pointed out that now the five principles for peaceful coexistence and the policy of opening to the outside world have been put down in the Chinese Constitution. This is a guarantee for China to constantly carry out the policy. He said that China is creating favorable conditions, including the offer of part of its domestic market, for foreign investments in China. Wang Zhen told the Japanese entrepreneurs that since China started to pursue the policy of opening to the outside world five years ago, it has made remarkable progress in foreign trade, the use of foreign funds and other forms of economic cooperation. Japan is China's biggest trading partner, he noted.

Wang Zhen pointed out that the economic cooperation between China and Japan conforms to the fundamental interests of the two peoples and will play an important role in the maintenance of peace, security, stability and prosperity in Asia and the world at large. Wang Zhen stressed that China will hold aloft the banner of peace forever and not seek to become a superpower even after it becomes an economic giant.

Many Japanese friends present on the occasion expressed their appreciation of the Chinese policy of opening to the outside world and pledged economic cooperation with China on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS JAPANESE ECONOMISTS

OW120738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Zhang Jingfu met and had a cordial conversation here today with an economic mission from the Tokai branch of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade led by branch director, Shuji Ogawa.

HU QILI MEETS JAPANESE DIETMAN 10 APRIL

OW101233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with Tsuji Kazuhiko, Japanese dietman of the Socialist Party, at the Great Hall of the People here today. Regarding him as an old friend of the Chinese people, Hu Qili praised the Japanese dietman for his long-time effort for the Sino-Japanese friendship and contributions to the exchanges between the young people of the two countries.

WEI GUOQING, OTHERS ATTEND JAPANESE BALLET

OW112026 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (XINHUA) -- The Matsuyama Ballet Troupe received repeated curtain calls at the end of performance of "Giselle" before a packed audience at the Tianqiao Theatre here tonight. Chinese party and state leader Wei Guoqing, Hu Qili and Hao Jianxiu watched the show and met at the theatre with the Japanese troupe leader Masao Shimizu and deputy leaders Mikiko Matsuyama, Yoko Morishita and Tetsutaro Shimizu.

This evening, Yoko Morishita, a top prize winner at an international ballet competition in Varna, Bulgaria in 1974, danced the title role, while her husband Tetsutaro Shimizu did the part of Count Albrecht. The beauty of movements by the Japanese artists delighted the audience who applauded warmly as the story reached its climax. Vice-Chairman Chen Jinqing of the Chinese Dancers' Association appreciated the Japanese performers for their expressiveness. She said that the harmonious flow of their bodies, and the delicate movements of their arms and heads to interpret the music manifested their high attainment.

After the performance, Wei Guoqing and other leaders ascended the stage to congratulate the Japanese artists on their success. The Ministry of Culture presented them a basket of flowers.

Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori was also present.

The Matsuyama Ballet Troupe performed "The White-Haired Girl," "Gion Matsuri" and "Coppelia" in its previous China tours. During its current tour, the troupe will present acts from "Don Quixote" and "Swan Lake", and "Allegro Brillante". The Matsuyama Ballet Troupe plans to give 19 performances in Beijing, Tianjin, Shenyang and Shanghai.

12TH ROUND OF PRC-UK TALKS ON HONG KONG CONCLUDE

OW120706 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA) -- The 12th round of the second phase of the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue ended here at noon today.

A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry told XINHUA that "the Chinese and British sides continued their useful and constructive talks on the Hong Kong question on 11 and 12 April in Beijing. It was agreed that the thirteenth round of talks would take place on 27 and 28 April in Beijing."

ZHAO ZIYANG REPLIES TO HONG KONG STUDENTS' LETTER

OW111903 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 11 Apr 84

[For shorter Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE report on Premier Zhao's letter, see page E 1 of the 11 April DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Hong Kong, April 11 (XINHUA) -- In his letter in reply to the students of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Premier Zhao Ziyang assured them that the policies and measures adopted by the Chinese Government in the course of solving the Hong Kong issue would surely conform to the aspirations and well-being of Hong Kong compatriots.

The Student Union of the Chinese University of Hong Kong wrote a letter to Zhao Ziyang early this year about the students' opinions and suggestions regarding the future of Hong Kong. The Executive Committee of the Student Union made public Zhao's letter yesterday.

Replying, Zhao Ziyang praised the students for their patriotic stand in supporting motherland's recovery of her sovereignty and administration over Hong Kong. As to some opinions and proposals put forward by the students out of the concern for the future of Hong Kong, Premier Zhao said that he had handed them over to relevant departments for serious consideration and study.

Zhao Ziyang said that Hong Kong is now facing a historical change. He believed that the students would be aware of their own responsibility to society and would make continuous contributions to the reunification of the motherland and to Hong Kong's stability and prosperity.

The Executive Committee of the Student Union of Chinese University also released to Hong Kong press circles a written news, expressing their delight that a Chinese top leader directly replied the written opinions from a non-governmental organization in Hong Kong.

Feng Weiguang, chairman of the Student Union of Hong Kong University, told reporters today that Premier Zhao's reply to the Student Union of the Chinese University of Hong Kong itself was positive and significant action. He hoped that the Hong Kong compatriots and the Chinese Government would increase the exchange of opinions in the future.

YUNNAN, GUANGXI BORDER FORCES HIT BACK AT SRV FORCES

OW121045 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0925 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 12 Apr (XINHUA) -- According to a dispatch from a XINHUA frontline reporter, over the past few days our frontier units have continued hitting back at the Vietnamese Army's armed provocations. As of 11 April, our border defense units had destroyed various military installations of the Vietnamese Army at hundreds of sites, killed and wounded large numbers of Vietnamese soldiers, and smashed and sabotaged dozens of cannons and military vehicles of the Vietnamese Army.

Since 7 April, the Vietnamese Army has further accelerated armed provocations against our border area by increasing the number of bombardment targets and shelling densely populated villages and towns in our border area forward positions. In addition, the Vietnamese Army has also continuously dispatched armed agents to intrude into our territories to cause disturbances and sabotage.

In the Yunnan area, the Vietnamese Army shot and shelled targets in our area nearly 100 times within 5 days. On 8-9 April, several groups of Vietnamese agents repeatedly intruded into our Malin and Wujiazhai areas in Malipo County to conduct reconnaissance and cause disturbances.

In the Guangxi sector the Vietnamese Army fired over 1,000 shells against our border area on 7-11 April. Its armed agents repeatedly intruded into our Daxin, Longzhou, Ningming, Fangcheng and other counties and attacked our peasants working on the farms. Our frontier units and militiamen forcefully hit back at the Vietnamese Army for its armed provocations, intrusions, and sabotage.

Guangxi Militia Ambush

OW111929 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1745 GMT 11 Apr 84

[By reporter Lin Ning]

[Text] Guangxi border frontier, 11 Apr (XINHUA) -- Brave and resourceful militiamen in Longe District on the Guangxi frontier have hit the armed intruders hard. They killed or wounded five Vietnamese soldiers in a short period of 10 minutes, without suffering any casualty themselves.

In the early morning of 6 April, when dense fog was moving in, the militiamen of the Hengluo Outpost of Longe District in Longzhou County, Guangxi, led by militia cadre Liang Deke, came to a valley on the Chinese side of the border on patrol duty to closely watch the activities of the Vietnamese troops on the other side. After 1600 [0900 GMT] the Vietnamese troops started to open fire with their rifles. Then five armed personnel came down from the mountain ridge. Two of them remained on the border to provide cover fire, while the remaining three soldiers made use of the luxuriant grass to intrude into Chinese territory. While moving forward they stealthily looked left and right. When they had intruded into Chinese territory about 50 to 60 meters, three of our militia teams opened fire simultaneously when an order was issued, killing the three Vietnamese soldiers on the spot.

The other Vietnamese soldiers, who were supposed to cover those who were killed, hurriedly opened fire at our militiamen. Our militiamen turned their guns and fiercely fired at these two Vietnamese soldiers. The Vietnamese soldiers threw away their submachine guns and fled in panic.

The heroic border militiamen fought a fine ambush battle in 10 minutes. They suffered no casualties themselves. The unit at the next higher level awarded them a Collective Citation of Merit, Second Class.

VIETNAMESE OFFENSIVE IN KAMPUCHEA IN 'VAIERS'

HK120325 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 12, 19 Mar 84 p 41

["International Jottings" by Tang Tianri: "'Big Net' and 'Small Fish'"]

[Text] Not long ago, a foreign reporter in Hanoi asked: Is the Vietnamese Army going to launch a new dry-season offensive in Kampuchea in 1984? Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in reply enigmatically compared the Vietnamese Army invading Kampuchea to a "big net," and the Kampuchean armed forces resisting Vietnam as "small fish."

He said: "I do not understand why we must use a big net to catch small fish." Besides revealing his arrogance and conceit, Nguyen Co Thach's contemptuous words could not cover up his worsening predicament.

The Vietnamese authorities have sent an invasion army of 200,000 into Kampuchea, and have used this "big net" to launch numerous large-scale military offensives, including the use of poison gas and all types of modern Soviet weapons, with the aim of catching all the so-called "small fish" of the Kampuchean patriotic forces who are resisting Vietnam at one fell swoop. For these "small fish" have become the greatest obstacle to the Vietnamese plan of setting up an Indochina Federation, and to their expansion to Southeast Asia.

Several months have passed since the dry season began this year. The "small fish" have become increasingly active, while the laying of the "big net" has been very slow. The Vietnamese authorities have all along busied themselves with moving troops, tanks, cannons and rockets to the Kampuchean-Thai border and stepped up deployment and preparations for launching a dry-season offensive. The Vietnamese army recently launched a massive dry-season offensive against the armed forces resisting Vietnam led by Son Sann, and some observers held that this is the overture as well as the signal for a new dry-season offensive launched by the Vietnamese Army. Whether or not this "big net," which is slow in being laid, can catch the "small fish" still remains to be seen.

The Vietnamese authorities at first thought that under the dragnet of the "big net" spread by the 200,000 Vietnamese troops invading Kampuchea, these "small fish" of the Kampuchean patriotic forces resisting Vietnam could only fold their hands and await capture, and end up as part of the menu on Hanoi's banquet table. However, the development of the situation in Kampuchea is completely beyond their expectation.

After the contest of strength in five dry as well as rainy seasons, this "big net" formed by the 200,000 Vietnamese troops invading Kampuchea has been torn to shreds. They have already been forced to change from an all-out offensive to key assault and line defense, and casualties are rising. Today many of the places in which the Vietnamese troops invading Kampuchea have been stationed are like the "strategic hamlets" formerly set up by the U.S. forces in Vietnam. Outside they have built fences and laid mines, and inside they have dug trenches and set up bunkers, with puppet troops standing guard. This kind of "dragnet" not only cannot prevent the patriotic struggle of the Kampuchean people against Vietnam, but it also cannot help the sagging morale of the Vietnamese forces.

The patriotic forces of various factions in Kampuchea, called "small fish," have grown from small to big, and from decentralized to integrated, and have become stronger through the fighting. In particular, by adopting mobile and flexible strategy and tactics, they have taken the initiative in hitting out, and have destroyed strongpoints, sabotaged communication lines, and constantly disrupted the military deployments of the enemy's dry-season offensive this year.

Why is it that the "big net," which enjoyed military superiority, has been reduced to tatters by the assaults of the "small fish" in an inferior position? The reason is very simple. In history, many aggressors, who have been powerful for a while, in the end are defeated by small and weak people subjected to aggression. This is an irresistible objective law.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WU XUEQIAN'S KUWAIT VISIT

Talks With Kuwaiti Amir

OW111631 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Kuwait, April 11 (XINHUA) -- Kuwaiti Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah today accepted an invitation to visit China. The amir received visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian this morning at the Sief Palace, who delivered a letter of invitation from Chinese President Li Xiannian to the amir and conveyed regards to him from Chinese leaders. The amir spoke highly of Kuwaiti-Chinese relations and said he looked forward to his second visit to China. He visited China in 1965 as a Cabinet minister.

Foreign Minister Wu arrived here yesterday following a three-day visit to Tunisia.

Meets Foreign Minister

OW111642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Kuwait, April 11 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian today held talks with his Kuwaiti counterpart on bilateral relations and international issues.

Both sides expressed the hope that cooperation between the two countries would increase in various fields, especially in the economic sphere.

The Chinese foreign minister also briefed the Kuwaiti acting minister of foreign affairs, 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, on China's policy of opening to the outside world.

Wu, Crown Prince Meet

OW120742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Kuwait, April 11 (XINHUA) -- Sa'd as-Salim as-Sabah, Kuwaiti crown prince and prime minister, met today visiting Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, saying he is satisfied with Kuwaiti-Chinese relations.

During the meeting, Sa'd accepted an invitation by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to visit China at an appropriate time. He said the exchange of visits by leaders of both countries will help to further improve their relations and lead to new areas of cooperation. He expressed the appreciation of China's support for the Palestinian people's struggle and the Arab cause as a whole.

VICE PREMIER YAO YILIN MEETS ZIMBABWE DELEGATION

OW101243 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met here this afternoon with Simbarashe S. Mumbengegwe, Zimbabwean minister for construction and national housing, and his party. At the meeting, Mumbengegwe delivered a letter of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Yao Yilin said that the Chinese people had always sided with the Zimbabwean people in their struggle for national independence and the building of their own country. He asked Mumbengegwe to convey the friendly sentiments of the Chinese Government and people to the Zimbabwean Government and people.

ZHANG AIPING ADDRESSES NUCLEAR SOCIETY CONGRESS

OW111647 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (XINHUA) -- China has built up a fairly comprehensive nuclear industry and will from now on turn to applying nuclear technology in economic development and improvement of people's living standard. This was announced here today by Zhang Aiping, state councillor and defense minister, when he addressed the opening ceremony of the Second Congress of the Chinese Nuclear Society.

Pointing to the profitability in the utilization of nuclear energy, Zhang, however, warned that greater attention must be paid to safety measures, including after-treatment of the nuclear fuel. The industry, while quite capable of handling after-treatment, should go on improving the facilities and technique in this respect for the development of the country's nuclear power industry, he said. He stressed the need to popularize the knowledge about the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy so as to dispel misgivings and apprehension concerning the use of nuclear energy.

Another speaker, Minister of Nuclear Industry Jiang Xinxiong, said that China planned to build a number of nuclear power stations before the year 2000 and be self-sufficient in nuclear fuel. The minister explained that China is well-endowed in uranium resources and has a fairly adequate nuclear fuel reprocessing system and a contingent of capable nuclear scientists and engineers. Thus, the nuclear industry has been developing quite satisfactorily, he added.

At present, he went on, construction of two nuclear power stations is underway, one in Zhejiang Province and the other in Guangdong. Development of second and third generations of nuclear power stations -- fast neutron breeder reactor and controlled nuclear fusion reactor -- as well as of material test reactor is making progress. He noted that nuclear technology and isotopes are being ever more widely used in China in medical care, agriculture, and food, chemical, and other industries, with heartening economic results.

Further on Congress

OW120143 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1810 GMT 11 Apr 84

[By reporter Hu Xiaohan]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA) -- Addressing the Second National Congress of the Chinese Nuclear Society, Zhang Aiping, state councillor and deputy secretary general of the CPC Central Committee's Military Commission, said today: An important task now facing nuclear scientists and technicians is to continually implement the principle of "ensuring the satisfaction of the military needs and transferring nuclear technology to civilian use." While ensuring that nuclear technology is used to the full in national defense construction, it is necessary to apply nuclear technology in economic construction and improve people's living standards.

He said: Our country has built up a fairly comprehensive nuclear industry and made tremendous achievements in this regard over the past 20 years or so. However, we slightly neglected to research the application of nuclear technology for economic construction. In recent years a large number of nuclear scientists and technicians have made tremendous achievements in applying nuclear technology in industry, agriculture, medicine, the improvement of people's living standards, and other fields. Construction of our country's first nuclear power station -- the Taishan Nuclear Power Station, one of the major economic construction projects -- has started, representing an encouraging step in applying nuclear technology to economic construction. The application of nuclear technology should be further expanded and strengthened from now on.

He said: It is very profitable to apply nuclear technology, but attention must be paid to safety measures. The problem now calling for a solution is the reprocessing of nuclear fuel. Our country now has the capability to reprocess nuclear fuel, but we should continue to strengthen our work in this regard in order to create favorable conditions for the development of nuclear technology. "Man will triumph over nature. Although nuclear energy is very powerful, we can rely on science and technology to control it and make it serve the people safely."

He also stressed: We should publicize the peaceful use of nuclear energy among the broad masses and educate them on this subject in order to eliminate the mystery of nuclear energy, to dispel their fear of it, and to enable them to understand the great significance of the application of nuclear technology.

The Second National Congress of the Chinese Nuclear Society opened in Beijing today. The central topic for discussion is how to unite and organize large numbers of nuclear scientists and technicians to meet the challenge of the new technological revolution, and to contribute more to the development of nuclear science and technology and the application of nuclear technology in economic construction.

Attending the congress are more than 350 delegates from 26 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, 19 State Council ministries and commissions, and PLA units. Zhou Peiyuan, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the China Association of Science and Technology, and responsible people from the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power, and the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry were present at today's meeting. Responsible comrades of the Commission of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense and the Ministry of Nuclear Industry addressed the congress.

ULANHU ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON OVERSEAS CHINESE

OW111419 Beijing XINHUA in English 1045 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (XINHUA) -- The Third National Conference for returned Overseas Chinese opened here this morning. The conference was attended by about 700 delegates from all China's 29 municipalities, autonomous regions, and provinces, except Tibet.

Speaking on behalf of the Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council, Vice-President Ulanhu said that the Overseas Chinese had made great contributions to China's revolution and progress over the past century, and that for the present, "the influence of the 'ultra-left' must be got rid of in carrying out party policies on Overseas Chinese."

Ulanhu urged Chinese nationals residing abroad to live in peace and friendship with local people so as to promote friendship between China and the rest of the world.

On behalf of Zhuang Xiquan, chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, Vice-Chairman Hong Sisi recalled the federation's work since the downfall of the "gang of four" in 1976, and asked the local branches to give priority to the safeguarding of the legal interests of returned Overseas Chinese and the families of Chinese nationals residing abroad. "By so doing we can bring more Overseas Chinese into the country's modernization program and contribute more to national unity," he added. Since national liberation in 1949, about one million Overseas have returned from all parts of the world. Family members of Chinese nationals abroad now number more than 20 million.

Attending the meeting were also party and state leaders Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Gu Mu, Hu Qili, and Ye Fei.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON BUILDING SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

HK110903 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by the writing group of the Scientific Socialism Teaching and Research Center of the Central Party School: "Building a High-Level Socialist Democracy"]

[Text] Socialist democracy is the highest form of democracy in human history. Building a high level of socialist democracy is a fundamental objective of and a necessary condition for building socialism. Socialist democracy is a political system in a socialist country. Under this system all working people enjoy the power of administering state affairs and social affairs on the basis of jointly owning and using the means of production in various forms. Socialist democracy is the most extensive democracy, under which working people who constitute the great majority of the population enjoy democratic rights, and only a very small number of people, who are hostile to socialism, have to submit themselves to the dictatorship. Socialist democracy is based on the socialist public ownership system and serves the interests of the working class and the vast number of working people. It helps consolidate and development of our socialist cause. Socialist democracy is not only practiced in our political life, it also applies to our economic life, cultural life, and other areas of our social life. Socialist democracy reflects the equal relationship among men, and the correct relationship between individuals and society. The development of socialist democracy can promote the development and improvement of this relationship. Socialist democracy is realized through the implementation of the principle of democratic centralism, which combines a high level of democracy with a high level of centralism so that the people as a whole can better exercise their democratic rights and the state can more effectively act according to the people's wishes. Socialist democracy must be subject to the leadership of the Communist Party. The Communist Party is the leadership core for the socialist cause, and the leadership of the Communist Party is the most essential character of socialist democracy. Without the leadership of the Communist Party there would not be any socialist democracy. The abolition of the Communist Party's leadership would simultaneously lead to the abolition of socialist democracy.

Socialism in essence is a democratic system. Building a high level of socialist democracy is an objective requirement for the development of a socialist society.

State power, under the leadership of the working class, is based on the public ownership of the means of production, which conforms with socialized production. The socialization of production and possession of production materials inevitably requires the democratization of economic and political administration. That is to say, socialism is not only an economic system based on public ownership of the means of production, but is also a new-type democratic political system, which ensures majority rule. Only thus can the socialist system be consolidated and can the socialist cause develop.

Socialist Democracy, as a political superstructure, can play a decisive role in guaranteeing and supporting the consolidation and development of the socialist economic base and of other parts of the socialist superstructure. Under socialist conditions, economic modernization and political democratization promote each other and, at the same time, condition each other. The development of socialist democracy will inevitably promote modern economic construction in various fields. The development of socialist democracy will help to fully arouse the people's enthusiasm and creativity in developing the socialist economy, will help consolidate the centralized leadership over the socialist economy, will help formulate the principles and policies that are commensurate with China's conditions and objective economic laws, and will help reform our economic systems. The development of socialist democracy will also guarantee and support the building of socialist spiritual civilization. A high degree of socialist democracy includes democratic principles, a democratic work style, and democratic social relations. The development of a sound democratic life is itself an important part of socialist spiritual civilization. Developing the democratic management of various enterprises and institutions and developing self-management by the masses in various fields of social life at the grass-roots level also serve as an effective means of building a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization. The development of socialist democracy will also play a major role in consolidating and strengthening the state power under the leadership of the working class. The proletarian dictatorship (in our country it is the people's democratic dictatorship) has two major functions: Ensuring the people's democracy, and exercising dictatorship over the enemy. These two are inseparable. Only by fully developing socialist democracy can the people act as masters of the state and can the state power under the leadership of the working class be laid on a solid foundation and acquire inexhaustible strength to effectively clamp down on the class enemy's sabotage and resist the imperialists' aggression. Only by fully developing socialist democracy can the general public carry out effective criticism and supervision of leading organs and leading cadres so as to prevent state leaders from changing from "civil servants" into overlords standing on the people's back and to prevent bourgeois careerists and schemers from usurping the state leadership, thus securing the proletarian nature of our state.

The building of a high degree of socialist democracy is closely linked with the gradual improvement of political, economic, cultural, and other social conditions. First, the building of socialist democracy must be closely associated with the building a socialist legal system so as to institutionalize and legalize socialist democracy. Developing democracy and building a sound legal system are two interrelated aspects of the building of a high degree of socialist democracy. In order to democratize the state's political life it is necessary to gradually institutionalize and legalize socialist democracy. In different stages of socialist construction, the institutionalization and legalization of democracy have different stresses and requirements. However, fundamentally speaking, we must establish a sound system of representative democracy and develop the people's direct democracy. Representative democracy and the people's direct democracy should be linked in a proper way, with each playing its due role, so as to guarantee the principle of "all power belonging to the people." Second, it is necessary to make great efforts to overcome bureaucracy, oppose the tendency to anarchism, and create ideological conditions for the development of socialist democracy. Democracy must not be separated from the four basic principles. Democracy cannot be set against centralism, nor can freedom be set against discipline.

Third, it is necessary to speed up socialist economic and cultural construction so as to lay a solid material and cultural foundation for socialist democracy. With the popularization of scientific and cultural knowledge among the people and the improvement of the people's educational level, the people will become more competent in economic and political management.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON NOT EVADING PATRIOTIC HISTORY

HK110854 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Li Guihai: "We Should Make No 'Evasions' When Talking About Patriotism in History"]

[Text] How to correctly understand patriotism in the history of our country and how to use historical subjects to carry out education in patriotism among the masses, in particular youths and youngsters, are questions of universal concern. Comrade Li Yimang has made some valuable suggestions in his speech: "On Certain Questions Concerning Sorting Out Ancient Books" (carried in the journal MINZU TUANJIE [NATIONAL UNITY] No 7, 1983). However, to my mind, there is still room for further study on certain questions. I should like to ask these questions with a view to asking for Comrade Li Yimang's advice.

In Dealing With Patriotism, Should We Make Less Mention of the Historical Periods When Nationality Struggles Were Acute?

Comrade Li Yimang suggested: "In dealing with patriotism we should use fewer historical subjects concerning nationality issues by the turn of the Song and Yuan Dynasties, the Yuan and Ming Dynasties, and the Ming and Qing Dynasties, and during the 1911 Revolution, and evade these subjects whenever possible." The periods mentioned were times when the national struggles within our country were comparatively acute and complicated. At the same time, they were times when development and changes were comparatively conspicuous and drastic in our national history. If we avoid mentioning the history of the national struggles in these periods, not only will it be unfavorable for providing a clear explanation of the contributions and roles of the various nationalities in the historical development of our motherland, but it will be difficult to give a clear explanation of patriotism in history.

The Yuan and Qing Dynasties were established with the ruling classes of the minority nationalities as their main bases. Because they accounted for a minority in the national structure of the whole country, they were highly vigilant against the Hans, who comprised the majority of the population. Hence, national discrimination and oppression were comparatively conspicuous. For instance, during the Yuan Dynasty, people were divided into four categories, chiefly by nationality and in the order to conquered. They were the Mongols, the Semu, the Hans, and the southerners. In the early Qing Dynasty, the orders to shave people's hair and to massacre the people in cities who refused to surrender were given expression in the reactionary and brutal nature of the Qing's nationality policies. However, we should also see that the founding of the Yuan and Qing Dynasties played a certain positive role in promoting the ties and merger between the various nationalities of the whole country. Such a role was all the more conspicuous during the Qing Dynasty. In order to expand their foundation in their reign, both the Yuan and Qing Dynasties attached great importance to raising the position of other minority nationalities. It was out of the same consideration that the Yuan Dynasty appointed the Semu to important posts, and that the Qing Dynasty attached great importance to the issues of Mongol and Xizang. It was precisely during the Yuan and Qing Dynasties that some minority nationalities made a great leap forward in the development of their economy and culture, as the Han areas had absorbed in large quantity the fine tradition and culture of minority nationalities.

The Yuan and Qing Dynasties were not only times when national discrimination and oppression were most conspicuous in Chinese feudal society, but also times of frequent ties and contacts between nationalities. From the angle of study in our national history, we should not only reveal and criticize the reactionary nature of the national oppression policies that the ruling classes pursued at that time, but also fully affirm the positive role of these periods in promoting the development and progress of the various nationalities of our country. In the historical process between the founding of the Yuan Dynasty by the Mongolian ruling class and its fall, or between the founding of the Qing Dynasty by the ruling class of the Manchu nationality and its fall, not only large-scale class struggles were carried out, but also bitter national struggles. The struggles the two parties engaged in, though representing the interests of different classes and nationalities, were of a civil war nature, and invasion was out of the question. Of course, a differentiation between right and wrong in such struggles should still be made. The exploiters and oppressors are always wrong no matter what their nationality, and the resistance of the exploited and oppressed is always just. However, such differentiation between right and wrong and just and unjust is often linked with the nationality question and, therefore, is very complex. One of the specific expressions of such complexity is the appraisal of the patriotic ideas that emerged at that time.

In the national struggles within a country in ancient times, not only some people of the ruling class fought bitterly to prevent the regime founded by the ruling class of their own nationality from being overthrown by other nationalities, but the masses also fought heroically, pledging their lives to safeguard this regime. Likewise, in order to overthrow the reign of other nationalities and to set up or expand the regime of the ruling class of one's own nationality, people of the upper stratum of some nationalities struggled heroically and made great sacrifices. They all gave expression to a kind of patriotic idea and passion, which should certainly be affirmed and praised. However, in national struggles, when the patriotic figures of one nationality are praised, it is possible to deprecate the heroic figures of another. Will this then be unfavorable to national unity today? Will it show no respect for the realities of our national makeup? To me, the key is how to make an analysis and acquire a correct understanding of such historical issues, and is not a question of choice or evasion. This is because in a class society the essence of national struggle is, in the final analysis, a question of class struggle. Whether oppression and massacre between nationalities, or national uprising and resistance, they all involve causes of a class nature. We should not attribute them all to the actions of a certain nationality. Moreover, the relationships between nationalities in a class society could not possibly all be friendly, idyllic contacts; there were contradictions and struggles, and fighting causing bloodshed. This is also historical reality, which we must face squarely and should not evade. Historical existence can not be evaded.

Should Yue Fei, Wen Tianxiang, and Others Be "Evaded" When Patriotic Heroes are Dealt With

Comrade Li Yimang said: "Whenever the topic of patriotic heroes is dealt with, historical figures such as Yue Fei, Xin Qiji, and Wen Tianxiang will invariably be mentioned," "as if it were impossible to evade them. Yue Fei and Wen Tianxiang have to be mentioned," "as if evasions would nullify these great patriots, great men of letters, and great officials loyal to sovereign and righteous men." Here, two questions are raised: First, were Yue Fei, Wen Tianxiang, and the others patriots? Second, should Yue Fei, Wen Tianxiang, and the others be evaded when patriotism is discussed?

Yue Fei lived during the time of the early Southern Song Dynasty when it was in conflict with the Jin Kingdom, founded by the ruling class of the Nuzhen nationality. Wen Tianxiang lived in the late Southern Song Dynasty, which was resisting the Yuan Dynasty, founded by the ruling class of the Mongols.

The general situation at that time was that the Southern Song Dynasty was being beaten, while both the Jin and Yuan Dynasties were developing their attack. Confronting the rulers of the Southern Song Dynasty, there had always been the question of whether to resist and fight or compromise and surrender. Both Yue Fei and Wen Tianxiang were for resolute resistance. Therefore, they were both defied and attacked by the capitulationists, but supported and praised by those who advocated resistance. In the conflict and antagonism between two regimes with two different nationalities as their main bases, there would naturally be deep national antagonism because of the stimulation and instigation and misunderstandings between the two nationalities.

Hence, killing for national vengeance inevitably occurred in the struggle. The nationality and regime in the defensive position not only had the problem of preventing their country from being overthrown, but also the problem of national self-defense. Therefore, Yue Fei's struggle against the Jin Kingdom and Wen Tianxiang's struggle against the Yuan Dynasty were not only safeguarding the corruptive rule of the Southern Song Dynasty, but also defending the Hans from being slaughtered, and their national tradition and culture from being interfered with and sabotaged. Therefore, it is entirely correct that they were patriotic national heroes. However, the conflict between the early Southern Song Dynasty and the Jin Kingdom, and the contention between the late Southern Song Dynasty and the Yuan Dynasty, were not simply conflicts between two feudal regimes within the country or antagonism between two or more nationalities. The resistance by Yue Fei and Wen Tianxiang inevitably injured the development of the Nuzhen and the Mongolian nationalities when they carried out national vengeance in their fight. The idea expressed in Yue Fei's poem, "With great aspiration I will eat the flesh of the enemies and laugh while I quench my thirst with their blood;" "We will kill our way in to the enemy's court and slaughter all aliens," was precisely an expression of psychology of national vengeance. Therefore, in discussing Yue Fei and Wen Tianxiang, the idea of national vengeance will inevitably be involved.

In the national struggle in class society within a country, any expression of patriotism has the limitation of its nationality, which represents and safeguards the interests of one or several nationalities and may injure the interests of other nationalities. Under the leadership of Aguda, the Nuzhen unified various sections of their nationality, eliminated the Liao Kingdom, marched south, and occupied the areas north of the Huang He, forming a regime of which was antagonistic to the Southern Song Dynasty. From the view of the Nuzhen nationality, this was their age of development and prosperity. However, from the view of the Hans, in particular, those Han areas under the rule of the Jin suffered from oppression and exploitation, with a large part of their land occupied by Nuzhen troops garrisoned there, and the Hans reduced to slaves. During the late Southern Song Dynasty, the Mongols were unified under the leadership of Temujin, who eliminated the Jin Kingdom, occupied by the areas north of the Huang He, and went further south to attack the Song Dynasty. In areas under their occupation, the Hans were also "plundered and imprisoned, and experienced great suffering." The development and prosperity of both the Nuzhen and the Mongols brought disaster to the Hans. The resistance of the Hans, with Yue Fei and Wen Tianxiang as their representatives, was surely a patriotic action. In discussing their patriotic action, the atrocities of the ruling classes of the Nuzhen and the Mongols in the Han areas will certainly be mentioned. This is also historical fact. However, we should understand that the people of the Hans, the Nuzhen, and the Mongols were all living at a time when they were exploited and oppressed and had no power to speak of. We should not hold them responsible for their actions of persecuting people of other nationalities, which they were forced to do by the ruling classes of various nationalities. This is because they also were the injured, and were sacrificed in the resistance and vengeance of other nationalities. When this point is clear, we may not "evade" the patriotic feats of Yue Fei, Wen Tianxiang, and others for fear of hurting the feelings of some nationalities.

A more important point is that when we deal with historical patriotism, we often refer to the patriotic heroes of the Hans in their resistance against other minority nationalities, and basically very seldom do not mention the patriotic heroes of minority nationalities in their resistance against the attacks by the Hans. In our national history, whenever several nationalities had each built a regime and were contending with each other, generally speaking, patriotic heroes emerged from either side of the antagonistic parties. Yue Fei and Wen Tianxiang were patriotic heroes of the Hans, and opposing them were patriotic heroes of the Nuzhen and the Mongols in the Jin and Yuan Dynasties. No matter what nationality these patriotic heroes belonged to, they all became the fine national inheritance of the Chinese nation, becoming our common spiritual wealth in inspiring us to fight against foreign aggression and in safeguarding the independence of our state and nation. Therefore, "evasions" are entirely unnecessary.

Do Not Become Confused on the Concept of Patriotism Because of 'Evasion'

Comrade Li Yimang holds that while dealing with patriotism, "its concept has been made rather confusing. People are not clear about what 'country' was referred to, and who was 'cherishing' the country." Involving national struggle within a country, there actually are differences in opinion in historical circles on how to correctly appraise the patriotic national heroes in history. However, people do not seem to be confused on the concept of patriotism.

What is patriotism? Lenin gave an explicit answer: "Patriotism is a most profound feeling for one's motherland, which has been consolidated through hundreds and thousands of years." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 3, p 608) Loyalty and devotion to one's motherland is patriotism. From a historical view, the concept of motherland includes not only the Zhou, Qin, Han, Tang, and Ming Dynasties, with ruling classes of the Hans as the main bases, but also the Yuan and Qing Dynasties, with the ruling classes as the main bases, and the local regimes such as the Liao, Jin, Xixia, and Dali. As long as the world is divided into nations, patriotism will always be closely connected to the concept of the motherland no matter what classes or nationalities found the regime. Of course, the concept of the motherland has a deeper and broader implication than that of state power. Therefore, referring to patriotism, apart from cherishing one's "country," it should include devotion to one's nationality, the land on which one's nationality exists, and the language, culture, and all fine traditions of one's nationality. Patriotism is a very broad concept, and we should not limit it to state power only, as this will lead to the conclusion that Yue Fei was devoted to the Song Dynasty but not the Jin Kingdom, and that Wen Tianxiang was devoted to the Song Dynasty but not the Yuan, and doubts of whether they were patriotic heroes.

Patriotism is a historical sphere; it has different implications and specific essences in different ages and to different classes. In the feudal age there were great limitations to patriotism, because royalty was closely connected with the state. Moreover, the literati and officialdom were repelled by the minority nationalities, and affected by the idea of "showing reverence to the king and resisting the aliens."

Therefore, in the feudal age, patriotism was closely connected to loyalty for the feudal lords, while this loyalty was inseparable from the idea of resisting aliens. Yue Fei's patriotism was precisely the combination of his loyalty to the feudal lords and his prejudice against minority nationalities. Therefore, when he was finally executed for his patriotism, he could do nothing but write such words as "only heaven knows." Wen Tianxiang's patriotism was linked with his devotion to a corruptive regime of the late Southern Song Dynasty, which ended with the bitterness of "an army defeated, bringing disgrace to the country." It is precisely the limitation of patriotism in the feudal age that led to the tragic endings of Yue Fei and Wen Tianxiang.

The reason why there are different views when we are appraising patriotism in history is not because of confusion in the concept of patriotism, nor is it because we have been dealing too much with patriotic national heroes of the Hans. "Evasions" cannot solve the problem. If the onesidedness in dealing with patriotism is to be overcome, the basic question is to research and study materials on patriotism in an all-round manner, in particular materials on patriotism concerning minority nationalities, which should be studied and appraised in an thorough manner. The overwhelming historical materials existing in our country were recorded and written by Han men of letters. Because of their feudal ideas and the ideological effects of chauvinism, there was little record on the patriotism of minority nationalities in those materials, and even if there was, it was often biased. This has caused some difficulties for us in researching the historical facts of the patriotism of minority nationalities. However, as long as we adopt a correct view and research materials in earnest, it is still possible for us to find many historical facts concerning the patriotic heroes of minority nationalities. For instance, Aguda's resistance against the Liao Dynasty, Genghis Khan's resistance against the Jin Dynasty, and Nurchachi's resistance against the Ming Dynasty. Among them there were many patriotic feats. Only they were the victors in the struggles of resistance, while Yue Fei and Wen Tianxiang suffered defeat in their struggle of resistance. Therefore, their feats did not move one to tears, like those of Yue Fei and Wen Tianxiang.

HAO JIANXIU RECEIVES LIAONING TRADE UNION WORKER

SK120255 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] At 1500 today at Zhongnanhai, Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, received (Nie Rongben), a fine trade union worker of our province and trade union chairman of the Jinxi Chemical Industrial Research Institute, and (Ding Rijing), chairman of the Jinzhou City Trade Union Council. Present at the reception were Wei Jianxing and Wang Chonglun, vice chairman, and (Chen Binqun) and (Jiang Shuyou), members of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Comrade Hao Jianxiu said to (Nie Rongben): I am very glad to see you. It is hard to work at the grassroots level. You are a model not only for trade union cadres, but also for us cadres to learn from. Many comrades of the vast contingent of trade union cadres have done an excellent job. (Nie Rongben) is the representative and an example of them. She continued: We trade union cadres should strengthen the unity between intellectuals and workers with actual deeds, and should turn trade unions into workers' homes to speak and work for the workers. We should also improve the political quality of trade unions and enable intellectuals to perform their functions better so as to usher in a new technical revolution.

After walking Comrade (Nie Rongben) to the door of the office building, Comrade Hao Jianxiu said kindly to him: Send my regards to your wife, and thank her for her support in trade union work. After the reception, Hao Jianxiu and leading comrades of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions had a group picture taken with Comrade (Nie Rongben) as a memento.

ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT LAWS PROVE EFFECTIVE

OW101011 Beijing XINHUA in English 0857 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA) -- Legislation controlling the administration of industry and commerce has proved effective, said Ren Zhonglin, director of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, at a recent conference.

He was addressing the first national conference on trial of economic cases, which ended here early this week. Director Ren said that 14 laws and regulations governing industrial and commercial management had been passed by the National People's Congress, its Standing Committee, and the State Council since 1981. They mainly cover contracts, arbitration, trademarks, registration of enterprises, urban and rural markets, advertising, and agricultural individual business, he said.

In the past three years, Ren said, industrial and commercial administration departments throughout the country have handled 33,500 disputes over economic contracts, mainly relating to buying and selling by collective enterprises in towns and rural brigade-run enterprises. Arbitration commissions for handling contract disputes, Ren said, have been set up in 15 industrial and commercial administration departments at provincial, municipal, and regional levels. Similar offices are being established in the remaining provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions.

By the end of 1983, there were 43,500 rural markets and 4,500 urban markets throughout the country, an increase of 9,000 over 1979.

Retail sales at these markets totaled 37.9 billion yuan in 1983. This was 10.2 percent of national retail sales. Volume of business has shown an annual increase of 5 billion yuan at these markets since 1979, Ren said. He added that the markets have played an important role in changing rural economic life as well as helping meet consumer needs of urban inhabitants. Last year, 23.6 percent of all vegetables were sold at these markets. Other produce figures were 30.5 percent of beef and lamb, 31.1 percent of eggs, 71.2 percent of poultry, and 29.9 percent of aquatic products. Ren Zhonglin said that the legislation on individual business had greatly accelerated the development of the individual economy which supplements the state economy. By the end of last year there were 5.9 million individual business employing 7.46 million people. Of these, 4.19 million units employing 5.38 million people are in the countryside.

ARTICLE VIEWS IMPROVING RURAL OUTPUT SYSTEM

HK111044 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Luo Zicheng: "Several Questions About Perfecting the Output-Related Contract System in the Rural Areas" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] At present in the Chinese countryside, over 90 percent of peasant households have adopted the output-related contract system, which is based mainly on household management. This is a fundamental reform in the agricultural economic management system. The system has aroused the enthusiasm of hundreds of millions of peasants and has promoted the vigorous development of rural commodity production. However, the output-related contract system is still in the process of continued improvement and development.

Therefore, only when we study and solve the new situations and new problems cropping up in practice can we continue to create a new situation in rural economic development.

To Improve the Output-Related Contract System in the Rural Areas We Must Make a Realistic Analysis of the Basic Types of the Cooperative Economy and Its Development Orientation

The output-related contract system stems from the cooperative economy. On one hand, it has promoted the rapid development of the socialization, specialization, and commercialization of agricultural production and has helped the cooperative economy to become more diversified in form and richer in content daily. On the other hand, with the rapid development of the cooperative economy, it has itself shown the need to be further developed and improved. Therefore, studying the present situation and prospects of the cooperative economy is of utmost importance for the further development and improvement of the output-related contract system.

At present the socialist cooperative economy in the Chinese countryside is manifested chiefly by the following concrete forms. They are: Production teams (producers' cooperatives) and enterprises operated by them, enterprises operated by the townships, enterprises operated by the villages, enterprises operated jointly by peasant households, various organizations of joint operations and management, economic combines, supply and marketing cooperatives, and credit cooperatives. Judging from the ownership of the basic means of production and the characteristics of the organizational forms of production and operations, they can be classified mainly into four basic types:

1. The regional-type cooperative economy: It is the most popular type of cooperative economy based on the cooperativization of agriculture. This type is characterized by the specific region's basic means of production, including land, wooded mountains, grassland, beaches, rivers and lakes, farm capital construction facilities, and the part of farm tools under the collective ownership system. In the internal sectors of the economy, unified management and separate household management are combined. This type of economy both conducts production and operations and takes charge of the region's production and construction and part of the public welfare services, or it has the task of developing production and improving living standards.
2. The cooperative economy of a town-run enterprise type: Being an independent production department characterized by initial specialization coming from agricultural production, this type plays an important role in changing the structure of the internal sectors of agriculture, accelerating the process of modernizing agriculture, creating jobs for surplus labor force, boosting the construction of small and medium cities and towns, supporting the development of state-run industries, increasing the volume of export commodities, and improving the cultural, educational, and public health work and collective welfare services in the rural areas.
3. The cooperative economy of a combined-operation type: This type took shape when large groups of specialized households, groups, and villages emerged in the countryside. Established on the basis of voluntary participation, mutual benefit, and not changing the ownership system, this type unifies such favorable factors as funds, techniques, manpower, information, management, and operations, and organizes commodity production and operations by breaking down the barriers between different regions and different ownership systems. This type has extensive adaptability and great vitality.
4. The comprehensive-type cooperative economy:

In order to meet the needs of the vigorous development of rural commodity production, some localities have set up larger-scale comprehensive economic combines such as integrated companies combining agriculture, industry, and commerce, and economic integrated cooperatives. As a consequence, the units in the localities, such as supply and marketing cooperatives, town-run enterprises, agro-technology promotion centers, farm machinery centers, veterinary stations, provision shops, rural credit cooperatives, and grain control centers are unified. This type has the strong points of the cooperative economy of both the regional and combined-operation type and is a commendable attempt in developing the cooperative economy.

In what direction will these various aspects of the cooperative economy develop? Judging from the situation these days, the Chinese countryside is in the stage of a great turning point in history, developing from a self-supporting and semi-self-supporting economy to a large-scale commodity production, and from a traditional agriculture to a modern one. One may well expect that, as required by this general trend, the regional type cooperative economy will increasingly break away from self-supporting and semi-self-supporting mode of production and turn to large-scale commodity production by fully utilizing local natural resources. With the ever-growing increases in the labor force and funds coming from planting and rearing industries, the division of labor and of trades will become more detailed. This will thus create new conditions for the development of other types of the cooperative economy. With the rapid development of industry and agriculture and in the course of speeding up the technical transformation of agriculture, enterprises operated by the towns will develop on a bigger scale, but they must establish economic ties with the production teams and peasant households on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The town authorities must really "delegate authority" to enterprises operated by the towns so that they can become economic bodies with real responsibility, authority, and benefits. The cooperative economy of the combined-operation type will develop from the present labor-intensive organization, which is quite small in scope and limited in the scale, form, and content of combination and demands largely lower-level technology, into a new combination that covers more fields of endeavor and is larger in scale. With the intensive reform of the economic management system in agriculture, comprehensive cooperative economy systems will grow in number and form. In the near future, a new cooperative economic system will be established in the Chinese countryside, a system that has different sizes and is characterized by the combination of specialized management, which is integrated with the construction of rural market towns and is related to the economic network of key cities.

In developing the cooperative economy, how should the output-related contract system be further developed and improved? The main operational activities of the output-related contract system have been confined to the domain of the regional-type cooperative economy thus far. The output-related contract system will in future be adopted widely in the other types of the cooperative economy. At present, 70 percent of enterprises operated by towns have introduced the operational contract system on a trial basis, whose main forms are collective contracting, contracting in partnership, and individual contracting, and it will be implemented in an overall manner in the days to come. At present there are already some output-related contract relations in the cooperative economy of the combined-operation type. For example, some output-related economic bodies have contracted for exploitative production or management projects from the units in the category of the regional-type cooperative economy, and from now on the contract relations between different types of the cooperative economy will grow in number with each passing day. Under the comprehensive-type cooperative economy, all participants are encouraged to adopt the system of contracted responsibilities in an extensive way under overall planning. With the vigorous development of the cooperative economy, the output-related contract system will surely be developed and improved both extensively and intensively.

To Improve the Output-Related Contract System We Must Ensure Creating the Conditions for the Smooth Circulation of Contracted Enlarged Production and Exert Great Efforts To Do a Good Job in the Circulation Relations in the Rural Areas

At present, rural circulation work is far from meeting the needs of the rapid development of rural commodity production. This state of affairs has become a most pronounced problem in rural economic work. With the adoption of the output-related contract system, rural commodity production has advanced rapidly and the amount of commodities produced has increased by a large margin. Compared to 1978, the total monetary value of farm produce and sideline products sold in 1982 increased by 98.8 percent, and during the same period, with the development of production and increase in income, the demand for capital goods for farm use and the means of subsistence also increased considerably. The total retail sales volume of rural social commodities alone rose by 82.6 percent. The great significance of the fine situation in rural production and the vast rural markets to the development of the national economy has drawn much attention from people around the country. However, what most urgently needs to be solved at present is the question of reform of rural circulation work. With an extensive increase in the amount of farm produce and sideline products, in some localities people found it hard to sell their products, which had to be kept in stock and very often went bad as a result. On the other hand, people found it hard to buy chemical fertilizers, farm chemicals, small and medium farm machinery and tools, plastics for farm use, and some daily necessities. "Being hard to sell" and "hard to buy" has become a social problem that disrupts the normal order of rural production and life and interferes with the harmonious development of the national economy. Practically speaking, the present division of labor and of trades and commodity production in the rural areas are not strong enough to stand a relatively great disturbance. The existence of "being hard to sell" and "hard to buy" will undoubtedly dampen the enthusiasm of the peasants for production, hamper the development of commodity production, and infringe upon the interests of the state, the collective, and the peasants. Therefore, failure to promptly solve the problem of the commodity circulation in the rural areas will surely bring about grave consequences.

The quality, range, and form of commodity exchange are determined by the state of production development and structure. But agricultural production has always been in a state of self-sufficiency and semi-self-sufficiency, and the rural circulation system based on this state of affairs has been unable to meet the new demands of the development of large-scale rural commodity production. This, coupled with unitary circulation channels, monotonous economic sectors, overelaborate circulation links, rigid operational forms, bureaucratic work style, and the practice of eating from "the same big pot" has caused our circulation work to fall far short of meeting the needs of rural production development. Although we have made some reform attempts on circulation work and scored some achievements over the last few years, this problem has not yet been solved once and for all. In order to set up a new circulation system that suits the large scale commodity production in the rural areas, it is still necessary to take further effective measures.

1. STRENGTHEN THE BUILDING OF MARKETS OF TWO CATEGORIES. The relationship of rural commodity exchange can be divided largely into two big categories; namely, exchange between the city and countryside and that between different villages. With the advance of commodity production, these two types of relationship of exchange have developed rapidly and commodity exchange among peasants in 1982 showed an increase of nearly 140 percent over the 1978 figure. Therefore, in terms of guiding ideology, while vigorously strengthening the socialist unified market we must make tremendous efforts to bring a new upswing in rural trade markets, create more favorable and convenient conditions for conducting commodity exchange, and encourage and attach importance to the commodity exchange activities between the city and countryside and between different villages.

The vast countryside constitutes a most extensive market. The exchange of commodities between different villages can further promote the socialized production characterized by the sound division of labor and of trades.

2. FURTHER DEVELOP DIVERSE ECONOMIC SECTORS AND MULTIPLY CIRCULATION CHANNELS.

It is necessary to uphold the principle of the state, the collective, and the individual making concerted efforts in developing horizontal and vertical combinations so that operational forms can become more diversified and flexible and the enthusiasm of all sides and quarters concerned can be aroused. Under overall planning the science and technology institutions, plant protection centers, and enterprises operated by the towns must be allowed to handle matters related to circulation work within their capabilities. It is necessary to reduce circulation links and to develop direct transportation and sale of goods and is also necessary to vigorously develop the economic combinations of specialized households, specialized teams, and enterprises operated jointly by peasant households, which link the different administrative levels in circulation terms so that the rural commercial network can become more compact and unimpeded.

3. REFORM SUPPLY AND MARKETING COOPERATIVES AND GIVE PLAY TO THEIR ROLE AS THE MAIN CHANNEL. In the existing rural circulation structure, supply and marketing cooperatives serve as the main channel of circulation in the rural areas. The situation that has recently emerged in the countryside, in which people find it "hard to buy what they want" and "hard to sell what they have produced," is directly related to this impeded main channel. Such being the case, full play must be given to its role. This requires us to adopt appropriate policies and measures; namely, we must chiefly expand the scope of operations and allow supply and marketing cooperatives to operate major farm and sideline products that are subjected to unified purchase and marketing by the state with the exception of a small amount of products in this category, which should be operated by state-run organizations as stipulated by the state. We must thoroughly reform the labor system characterized by the practice of eating from "the same big pot," and we must continue to make success in the reform of supply and marketing cooperatives. For this purpose, first, we must encourage more peasants to become shareholders, and second, we must run supply and marketing cooperative in a democratic way and on the basis of following the mass line so that the peasants can really take an interest in the circulation work of supply and marketing cooperatives in terms of economic interests and can give play to their supervisory and decisionmaking role and allow supply and marketing cooperatives to use floating prices within certain limits under state stipulations. In sum, in bringing the role of all circulation channels into play, we must ensure that supply and marketing cooperatives should really become a cooperative economy and large-scale commodity operators.

To Improve the Output-Related Contract System in the Rural Areas We Must Make Energetic Efforts To Develop Social Service Trades To Meet the Objective Requirements of Developing Commodity Production in the Rural Areas

The introduction of the output-related contract system and the increasing growth of rural commodity production calls for a series of new higher demands for social cooperation and services in economic, scientific, and technological aspects. Industry must provide more energy, machinery, transportation, processing, and storage so as to meet the needs of the circulation of various farm and sideline products, needs which are from being satisfied, and must produce more chemical fertilizers, farm chemicals, plastics for farm use, and small and medium farm machinery and tools to meet the needs of agricultural production. With the development of animal husbandry, the lack of feed supply, meat and fur processing capacity, cold storage means, and epidemic preventive measures has become acute. The development of grain production, diversified undertakings, sideline production, and the improvement in the living standards of rural population require the food, building, light, and textile industries to produce more products to be exchanged.

All this has posed new tasks and topics to all industrial departments in the big, medium, and small cities and towns both in urban and rural areas as to how to serve agriculture. The smooth development of rural commodity production is indispensable, particularly to the coordination with the work of pricing, taxation, and credits. Hundreds of millions of peasants have made ever increasingly wide and strong demands on seed cultivation, plant protection techniques, epidemic prevention for domestic animals and fowls, and scientific and technological guidance service to the whole process of agricultural production. In brief, China's extensive rural areas, which are now in a state of rapid development of commodity production, are warmly awaiting the prompt, high-quality, and reasonably-priced services offered vigorously by all sides and quarters concerned in society for their further expansion.

In the last few years, the implementation of the output-related contract system has emancipated the rural productive forces, accelerated the rapid development of the division of labor and of trades in agriculture, and directly stimulated the upsurge of social service trades of all forms. Furthermore, the expansion of social service trades has in turn brought about new advances in the division of labor and of trades in agriculture. This is in essence the relationship of the proper division of labor and coordination as well as mutual complement in socialized mass production and the only way leading to the modernization of agriculture. To improve the socialized service to the agricultural commodity production, it is necessary, under the guidance of correct policies, to bring into full play the role of the state economy and science and technology as the mainstay in all trades and professions and to integrate them with the cooperative economy of all types and the service trades operated by the masses independently in the rural areas so that all economic forms and organizations can be linked organically and coordinated closely on the premise of serving socialized mass production in agriculture. This helps bring the peasants' cooperative economy in line with state planned management in a certain aspect. Only when we earnestly and correctly unify the initiative and superiority of the state, the cooperative economy, and the peasants can we surely advance the socialized service to agriculture significantly, vigorously support the development and improvement of the output-related contract system in the rural areas, blaze a path of modernizing agriculture with Chinese characteristics, and stimulate the harmonious development of agriculture and the national economy as a whole.

STATE COUNCIL REPORT PROMOTES RURAL CULTURE

OW110141 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0800 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA) -- To strengthen leadership over, further consolidate, and promote rural culture station work, the General Office of the State Council recently transmitted a report, submitted by the Ministry of Culture, on issues concerning current rural culture station work. The document clearly defines the nature, tasks, personnel, and funds for culture stations, and calls on the departments concerned to earnestly strengthen their leadership in this work.

The document states: Since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, particularly since the issuance of the "Instructions on Paying Attention to Cultural Life of the Masses of the People" by the party Central Committee in 1981, and with the improvement in the rural economy, as well as the growing need for cultural life among the people, rural culture stations have made great advances. By the end of 1982 more than 32,780 rural culture stations had been set up. Among these, an overwhelmingly large number were set up with funds from the collective economy, while only 4,468 were set up with state funds. Meanwhile, over 6,000 rural town culture centers have been set up on the basis of these stations throughout the country.

Through varied and colorful cultural activities, these culture stations have played a positive role in meeting the masses' urgent demands for cultural life, in publicizing the party's principles and policies, in coordinating political and ideological work, and in popularizing scientific knowledge. The document also clearly points out that culture stations are cultural work organs under the leadership of the village (township) people's governments, and it is an important duty for the village (township) governments to run these culture stations well. The document calls on leading departments concerned to take concrete measures to implement the tasks of culture stations by assigning proper staff and funds for culture stations and sensibly locating them.

POOR AREAS PROSPER IN RURAL INDUSTRIAL BOOM

OW120814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0643 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Shijiazhuang, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Rural industry is booming in the labor-surplus countryside in China, providing an alternative road to a better life for Chinese peasants. This also gives rise to a new generation of workers who have left their land but not their hometown.

In Lixian, a small poor county on the central Hebei Plain in north China, 5,360 cooperative enterprises and 22,000 family businesses had sprung up by the end of 1983. They have provided jobs for 60,000 people who did not have enough work to do. These enterprises mainly engage in knitting, bearing assembly, and production of building materials, ropes, quilt pads, and wickerwork. The 1983 income of the rural enterprises in the county reached 160 million yuan, accounting for over 60 percent of the county's total income from agriculture and industry. The net income per peasant in 1983 rose to 450 yuan, well above the national average of 300. Now more than 80 companies have been set up to provide services to these enterprises with regard to the supply of raw materials, market information, and marketing. The companies have helped train over 2,100 technical personnel and invited technicians from elsewhere to provide guidance to the enterprises.

The development of rural enterprises provided vast markets for state-owned enterprises and stimulated local agricultural production, county officials said. Several hundred state factories have established ties with the county enterprises. They provide the rural enterprises with raw materials and help solve technical problems while the rural enterprises do the processing for them. The rural enterprises are able to contribute more than 20 million yuan for developing agricultural production each year.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY INITIATES REFORMS

OW111401 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Hefei, April 11 (XINHUA) -- New administrative methods instituted in the Department of Chemistry at China's University of Science and Technology are showing encouraging results, according to university officials here.

The reforms were instituted by 37-year-old Associate Professor of Chemistry Wen Yuankai after his return from two years of teaching abroad. He suggested that department heads be empowered to hire and dismiss employees, scientists, and technicians be allowed to apply for positions rather than being assigned, university professors be encouraged to take extra positions as visiting scholars or consultants, and laboratory heads should have discretion to raise and allocate funds and decide the size of staff bonuses.

His purpose was to encourage individual initiative and undermine the "iron rice bowl" syndrome that makes any job lifelong despite performance.

Wen was appointed head of the laboratory to put his proposals into effect. So far, results look very encouraging.

One new research assistant at the laboratory has developed a kind of nutritious edible oil. Named multi-vitamin oil, it is a mixture of a natural vegetable oil and rapeseed oil with its erucic acid, a distasteful harmful substance, removed. At the Guangzhou export commodities fair last fall, companies from the United States and Singapore ordered 7,000 tons of oil. Businessmen from Japan and Italy also showed keen interest.

Ten enterprises and factories in Anhui Province have benefited from the laboratory's consultancy service. A rubber plant in Hefei, which had been running at a loss for some years, began making a profit after getting technical help from the laboratory.

There are 570 undergraduates and 15 graduate students enrolled in the Department of Chemistry. The department has also set up an agricultural training center, which has trained 600 technicians.

The money raised from consultancy and other services has been used to set up a quantum chemistry laboratory, the first of its kind in the country. Faculty income has also gone up.

Associate Professor Wen said that he would continue with his experiments and help pave the way for a reform in China's colleges and universities.

BAI DONGCAI INVESTIGATES JIANGXI RURAL PRODUCTION

OW111327 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1415 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Nanchang, 10 Apr (XINHUA) -- The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee has organized 11 investigation teams by transferring more than 540 cadres from organs directly under the province. Today these teams were sent to various prefectures and municipalities to find out the new situation in promoting the production of rural commodities as well as to solve new problems.

Among the leading cadres who left with the investigation teams were Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee; Wang Shufeng, deputy secretary; 3 Standing Committee members; 30 leading cadres from various bureaus (departments); and 100 cadres at the section level.

The provincial party committee asks cadres taking part in this investigation work to concentrate on investigating and studying the issues concerning the development of the production of rural commodities and the industry in villages and townships, as well as the issues concerning reforms in various departments to cope with this new situation. All investigation teams are requested to submit written reports on investigations which contain good content, analysis, and solutions to problems.

SHANGHAI MEETING HONORS MODEL NAVAL CADRE

OW110907 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpts] A meeting to present a title of honor" model cadre who dedicated himself to the cause of the Navy," issued to Zhang Dawu by Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Central Military Commission, was held at the auditorium of the organ of the naval units stationed in Shanghai on the morning of 10 April. Li Yaowen, political commissar of the PLA Navy, read an order by Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Central Military Commission at the meeting.

Zhang Dawu was a former leader of the group of disaster-prevention and lifesaving vessels under the East China Sea Fleet of the PLA Navy. He spent more than 80 percent of his 30 years of service at sea with the Navy. He ardently loved the cause of the Navy, and regarded the sea as his home. He was a top-notch cadre in the Navy's disaster-prevention and lifesaving operations. He died of cancer in May 1982 at the age of 51.

Political Commissar Li Yaowen said in his speech: As summarized in Chairman Deng's order, Zhang Dawu's noble thinking and character are reflected in a concentrated form in his ardent love for the motherland and the cause of the Navy, his struggle with a high degree of self-sacrifice until his last breath, his perseverance in studying professional subjects, and his hardworking spirit without consideration of fame or gain. He called on the vast numbers of commanders and fighters to become Zhang Dawu-style revolutionary soldiers.

Yang Di, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, said in his speech: We need hundreds of thousands of dedicated people of action like Zhang Dawu.

Zhang Ming, deputy commander of the Nanjing Military Region; Xie Zhenghao, commander of the East China Sea Fleet; Du Gendi, Zhang Dawu's wife; and a representative of the unit to which Zhang Dawu was attached also spoke at the meeting.

GUANGXI GROUP COMFORTS BORDER DEFENSE TROOPS

HK111424 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] On 10 April, the regional CPC Committee, the regional People's Government, and the leadership organ of the Guangxi Military District sent a joint comfort group, taking along the profound sentiments of friendship of people of all nationalities throughout the region for the Army made up of the sons of the people who have gone to the border defense front, to pay cordial comfort visits to the commanders and fighters of PLA units.

Since 2 April, the artillery troops of the Guangxi border defense PLA units have used artillery fire to counterattack the Vietnamese troops which have stepped up armed provocations against our border areas. They have won a series of victories and have made contributions toward guarding the border areas of the motherland and the safety of the people's lives in the border areas.

To express the concern of all people throughout the region for the border defense fighters and to encourage the commanders and fighters to guard the border areas and kill the enemy, the regional CPC Committee, the regional People's Government, and the Guangxi Military District promptly appropriated special funds to buy gifts, such as candies, cigarettes, and towels, and sent a group deep into the border defense PLA units to pay comfort visits.

While it is visiting the border defense PLA units, the joint comfort group will also pay comfort visits to an Air Force unit which damaged a Vietnamese plane on 28 March, and to the people's armed policemen and militiamen supporting the front who took part in the artillery battle.

AIDING HAINAN SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS URGED

HK111340 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Station commentary: "We Must Help Specialized and Key Households Surmount Difficulties"]

[Text] Everything divides into two. On the whole, rural specialized and key households are the first to become rich and they are in a more favorable position than other peasant households in productive conditions, economic income, and livelihood. But specialized and key households run greater risk and take up more social burdens. Indeed, they have many difficulties and worries.

Let us leave aside other problems but focus on the problem of difficulties in the selling and buying of their products. Specialized and key households have endless worries. Just as (Fu Shanggen), a specialized householder engaged in the production of sugarcane, said: It is more difficult to sell my products than to grow them. His difficulties should win people's sympathy.

This year's Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee particularly stressed that it is necessary to support rural specialized and key households to develop commodity production, and the most powerful support for them is to provide them with necessary social services. Only by firmly grasping circulation, an important link, is it possible to smoothly achieve several transformations in the whole process of commodity production. Thus, resources superiority can be transformed into product superiority, product superiority can be transformed into commodity superiority, and peasants' hard labor can be transformed into income.

To grasp circulation, we have many things to do at present. We must continue to eliminate leftist influence, readjust and reform the management system, improve the style and methods of business operation, effectively provide pre-production, in-production, and post-production services, resolutely call a halt to unhealthy practices in the circulation field, and resolve the problem of making things difficult for peasants.

Only by resolving these problems and dredging circulation channels is it possible to smoothly develop commodity production without any obstruction. Therefore, in a certain sense, supporting specialized and key households so that they will have no fear of disturbance can boldly develop commodity production, can create more material wealth for the country's four modernizations, and then they can become rich as soon as possible.

Let us help rural specialized and key households surmount difficulties in developing commodity production.

HUBEI TO ATTRACT FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN 1984

HK120234 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Apr 84 p 2

[Article by "our staff reporter" Zhu Ling: "Hubei Looks for Foreign Capital"]

[Text] Hubei Province, the largest centre of industry in central China, expects to attract \$80 million in foreign investment in the next eight months for its factory modernization programmes.

On June 1, the province will hold a one-month international economic co-operation symposium in Wuhan, the provincial capital. Businessmen from all over the world will be invited to explore possible co-operation in 100 projects.

This is part of the inland province's drive to modernize 2,000 key enterprises with \$1 billion in foreign investment before the year 2000.

The current focus is understood to be on heavy industry and electronics factories, which account for 46 per cent of the proposed projects.

All are small or medium-sized, of the kind for which the provincial government has authority to sign contracts on its own, according to Zen Shaosen, chief of the province's foreign investment and import division. "We expect to conclude 100 contracts this year with foreign firms," he said, "and we have made everything ready for fast signing of deals, which will cover the import of technological know-how and industrial equipment." Zen stressed the province's avid interest in joint industrial ventures and in more credit commitments from foreign governments. "We will adhere to the usual practices of international joint ventures," he said. "A board of directors will be set up and participants in a venture will be entitled to engage directly in management."

Joint ventures are empowered to recruit or discharge employees, and can adopt suitable wage standards, forms of wages, rewards and subsidies as well as disciplinary procedures for employees, Zen said. He also said the province is looking forward for more business dealings with firms from West Europe and North America.

Hubei Province boasts more than 16,000 enterprises, most of which still remain at the technical level of the 1960s. It began its modernization programmes last year when it invited more than 600 companies from 23 countries and regions for business talks on 115 projects.

As recently as 1982, the province had direct trade contacts with only a small number of firms in Japan, Hong Kong and Macao.

At the moment, it is considering launching large money-intensive co-operative projects, such as the building of hydropower stations and container berths, Zen revealed.

Huang Zhizhen, the province's governor, said, "We must persist in implementing the policy of opening to the outside world and actively utilizing foreign capital for our economic development."

HUNAN DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING SETS TASKS

HK111350 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpts] From 6 to 10 April, the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee held a work meeting to relay the spirit of the work meeting held by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. The meeting emphatically pointed out that it is an important task to bring about a considerable improvement in party style this year and that party committees at all levels must put correction of party style in a important place.

The meeting set demands and tasks for bringing about a considerable improvement in party style this year.

In carrying out discipline inspection work, those units in organs directly under the provincial government which have started party rectification must grasp rectification and correction of defects according to demands on party rectification. Those localities and units which have not yet started party rectification must correct their defects in advance according to the spirit of party rectification. CPC committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels in the province must firmly carry out the following work:

1. It is necessary to attach importance to ideological education and to better safeguard political discipline.
2. It is necessary to continue to eliminate the unhealthy practice of seeking personal interests by taking advantage of one's power.
3. It is necessary to resolutely fight against serious bureaucratization and decentralism.
4. It is necessary to fight the struggle against serious economic crimes through to the end.
5. It is necessary to strengthen the building of discipline inspection organizations and the discipline inspection contingent.

Responsible comrades from CPC committees and discipline inspection committees from all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities and from organs directly under the provincial government attended the meeting. (Shi Xinshan), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting.

GUIZHOU REVISES ENTERPRISE BONUS PAYMENT PLAN

HK120401 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The provincial People's Government has decided to change the method of bonus payments in enterprises. It has adopted a decision that collective and small state-run enterprises can have a free hand in popularizing the method of fixing no upper or lower limits on bonus payments and that large and medium-sized state-run enterprises can carry out quite a few pilot projects in adopting this method and popularize it after summing up experiences gained in these pilot projects. The decision requires the enterprises to link bonus payments with economic results and to limit the rate of increase in bonus payments to below the rate of increase in their profits. This decision was announced at a meeting of department and bureau heads by the provincial People's Government yesterday [10 April].

The provincial government also has issued a circular on the province's production results in the first quarter of this year. It calls on all areas and departments to strengthen their leadership over industrial production, conscientiously and satisfactorily implement various kinds of responsibility systems in our enterprises and adopt effective means to quickly grasp the development of their production. They should regard as a top priority the task of fulfilling the major targets of the Sixth 5-Year Plan a year ahead of schedule and conscientiously grasp this work. They should ensure that neither the reform nor production suffer, and likewise that neither the party rectification nor production suffer. They should perfect their management organizations and regulations. The responsible departments should concentrate their work forces to reorganize, in accordance with the requirements resulting from the four modernizations, the leading groups in those enterprises where the leading groups have not been reorganized. They should finish this work before the end of April.

In its circular, the provincial People's Government also points out: Though there was an increase in industrial production in the first quarter of this year over the same period last year, we failed to attain our planned targets. Our rate of increase was much lower than the national rate for the same period. It fell short of the requirements of our plan. Therefore, the circular calls on the economic committees at all levels of government to send people to survey the enterprises under their jurisdiction. In particular, those enterprises which failed to fulfill the production quota for the first quarter should earnestly formulate measures to make up the deficiency in their production, strengthen their leadership, do a good job of production, supply, marketing and transportation, and earnestly make up the shortfall in their production in the first quarter.

The circular concludes by pointing out emphatically that the leading comrades of all our areas and departments should go deep into the grassroots units to mobilize the masses of people to conscientiously implement the spirit of the CPC Central Committee's Document No 1 for this year and the provincial CPC Committee's Document No 1, and the spirit of the provincial economic work conference. Under the precondition of raising the economic results, we should further increase the growth rate of our production. In the first half of this year, we should strive to fulfill more than 50 percent of the year's production targets.

TECHNICAL SERVICE CENTER SET UP IN SICHUAN

OW100809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Chongqing, April 12 (XINHUA) -- A technical service center for automatic control systems was set up jointly by China, Japan and the United States this week in Chongqing, Sichuan Province.

The center will provide technical services for maintenance of total distributed control systems, which encompass microcomputers, automatic controls, digital communications and screen indicators to collect and control data during industrial production processes. The center will also provide spare parts and help train personnel.

China has imported 200 such systems for the metallurgical, chemical and petroleum industries.

The center, the first of its kind in China, is run by the China National Technical Import Corporation, the Sichuan General Meter Factory, the Yamatake-Honeywell Company of Japan and the Honeywell Company of the United States.

KUNMING HAS 'MARKED' RESULTS IN FAMILY PLANNING

HK120531 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Mar 84 p 1

[Report by Li Xinyuan and Zheng Zhonglin: "Kunming City Scores Marked Achievements in Its Family Planning Work"]

[Text] Kunming City has scored marked achievements in its family planning work. Last year, the natural growth rate of the city's population (not including the four counties which were recently under its administration) dropped to 0.404 percent, a reduction of 0.245 percent over 1982. Among all newly-born babies, 92.8 percent are single children and only 0.4 percent are the third child of their parents, thus basically halting the practice of each couple giving birth to more than one child.

Since last year, CPC committees and governments at all levels in Kunming City have earnestly implemented the spirit of relevant instructions of the central leadership and put family planning work in an important place. They have organized forces and gone among the masses to give publicity to the party's policy on family planning work and to carry out meticulous ideological work. All counties and districts have also conducted several checkups on family planning work so as to promptly resolve problems. As a result, relevant policies can be carried out and birth control measures can be implemented forcefully.

YUNNAN EXAMINES IMPLEMENTING INTELLECTUALS POLICY

HK111435 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The Yunnan provincial liaison group for work concerning intellectuals held a meeting in Kunming yesterday [10 April] to exchange experiences in examining the implementation of the policy on intellectuals.

Those passing on experiences at the meeting were Yunnan University, the provincial Forestry Scientific Research Office, and the provincial Department of Communications.

(Xie Jialin), deputy head of the provincial liaison group for work concerning intellectual spoke on the importance, urgency, purpose, and requirements of examining the implementation of the policy on intellectuals, and called for making further efforts to carry out an extensive and in-depth examination of implementation of the policy on intellectuals throughout the province by strengthening leadership and following the mass line. He demanded that all units which have started carrying out party rectification examine the implementation of the policy on intellectuals as a major task in the current party rectification, and that all units which have not yet started party rectification also make an examination in this respect in line with the spirit of correcting defects before rectification.

The meeting called for an all-round examination of implementation of the policy on intellectuals by focusing on the point of arousing the initiative of intellectuals and giving full play to their role. Through examination, all units should submit a namelist of outstanding young and middle-aged educated cadres who meet the requirements of the four modernizations for cadres as candidates for future promotion, or as reserve forces who will become members of the third echelon of cadres, or who will have professional titles conferred on them. They should seek advanced models from among intellectuals, and sum up and propagate their progressive deeds. They should submit a namelist of intellectuals who can be recommended for party membership; those who are qualified for party membership must be admitted in time following a rigorous examination, and those who are not qualified for party membership for the time being should be given more ideological education. After listing those whose specialities cannot be displayed in work, units should promptly transfer them to proper posts. After listing those who should take a refresher course, all units should arrange their studies in a planned way so that their ideological and professional level will be progressively enhanced. All units should sum up experiences gained from the educated intellectuals who have been promoted to leading bodies at all levels and help them overcome difficulties and solve problems in their work. All units should further examine Document No 49 issued by the provincial CPC Committee in 1983 and take effective measures to improve the work, study, and living conditions of scientific and technical personnel. Meanwhile, leaders of all units should personally take a hand in the work and the whole party should make common efforts so as to strengthen ideological work among intellectuals.

More than 600 people took part in the meeting yesterday. They included Zhao Tingguang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and head of the provincial liaison group for work concerning intellectuals; (Wang Xintian), a member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and director of the provincial CPC Committee Organization Department; other members of the provincial liaison group for work concerning intellectuals; leading comrades of all departments, bureaus, universities, colleges, and CPC committees of all autonomous prefectures, prefectures and cities; responsible persons of the departments concerned; and members of the liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification.

HEBEI ELECTS COUNTY, TOWNSHIP CONGRESSES

HK111538 Shijianzhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 84 p 1

[Report by Li Linke: "Election of County and Township People's Congresses Is Carried Out Throughout Hebei Province"]

[Text] The election of county and township people's congresses is being carried out throughout the province. Among the 179 countries, cities and districts in the province, 149 are expected to complete the election in the first half of this year, representing 83.2 percent of the total. By 10 March, with the exception of Hengshui City and Tanghai County, both of which have completed the election of people's congresses, and Langfang City, Huolu County, Qinglong County, and Beidaihe District, all of which have started the nomination of candidates for deputies to the people's congresses, 24 countries and districts have entered the stage of registering voters; 32 countries and districts have started propaganda and mobilization work; and 87 countries and districts are making preparations.

Leaders at all levels have attached relatively great importance to the election process. They have made concrete arrangements and full preparations and done a solid job. Leading organizations and offices for the election have been established in 18 prefectures and cities in the province. Some prefectures and cities have, according to situations at different stages, promptly held meetings, raised concrete demands, and pointed out matters to which more attention should be paid. Many countries and districts have put capable leading cadres in charge of the elections, established organs and offices for the elections, firmly grasped the training of key elements and made meticulous preparations.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI ATTENDS TREE PLANTING

SK120527 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Excerpt] On 10 April Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, together with responsible persons of various departments under the provincial CPC Committee and office cadres, workers and staff members, planted trees to make the compound of the regional CPC Committee organs green.

At 1500, leading comrades including Zhou Hui and responsible persons of various departments and commissions happily came to the afforestation zone of the compound. As soon as they arrived, they rolled up their sleeves and vied with one another in digging holes to plant trees. In less than 1 hour, they planted some 200 weeping willows and pine trees.

After the tree planting, Comrade Zhou Hui said to a reporter that to green the compound and beautify the surroundings leaders must take the lead and everyone should pitch in. If such a situation continues for many years, a remarkable effect will certainly be produced. We should make full use of vacant lots to plant trees and grass. He also said humorously to some youths: One generation plants trees under which another generation rests. This is a major event which will benefit you and our future generations.

LI LIGONG SPEAKS AT SHANXI ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

HK120347 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Report by station correspondent (Li Wenxin) and station reporter (Fan Hongchang) "recorded today"]

[Excerpts] Today, the provincial economic work conference opened in Taiyuan.

Those attending the conference included the responsible comrades of various provincial departments, offices, and bureaus, the responsible comrades of the prefectures and cities, and those of the key enterprises. In addition, some experts and scholars were also invited. More than 400 people attended in all. The conference is to relay and implement the spirit of the national economic work conference and study and discuss how Shanxi should relax its policies and its special problems in enlivening the economy. Present at today's opening ceremony were Li Ligong, Wang Senhao, Wang Kewen, Zhang Sai, Wu Dacai, Yan Wuhong, Zhang Weiqing, Guo Yuhuai, Zhao Jun, and other responsible comrades of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee and the Shanxi Provincial People's Government.

Comrade Li Ligong made a speech in which he said: At the central economic work conference, Comrade Ziyang and other central leading comrades made important instructions and speeches. At this conference we should properly study, implement, and relay the spirit of the conference. First, it is necessary to properly study our province's economic work and make it a success on the basis of the conditions of the province.

After speaking on the preparations for the conference and the excellent situation which exists in Shanxi's rural areas after the implementation of the Central Document No 1, Comrade Li Ligong continued: Our industry and agriculture are a financial [words indistinct]. This is very important to our economic work.

Comrade Li Ligong spoke to those attending the conference on the conditions of Shanxi's industrial production, communications, and financial income in the first quarter. In the first quarter, the conditions of our production were on the whole not bad. Compared with that in the same period last year, the gross industrial output value increased by (12.1) percent and the amount of taxes and profits handed over by the industrial enterprises grew by 17 percent. It is estimated that the total value of retail goods has also increased by 8 to 9 percent over the same period last year. Compared with that in the same period last year, our [words indistinct] financial income increased by 27.3 percent. There was a simultaneous growth in production, [words indistinct], and financial income. However, the province still has many problems which have yet to be properly studied by this conference.

Comrade Li Ligong set demands on the comrades present at the conference. [passage indistinct]

TIANJIN MAYOR LI RUIHUAN DELIVERS WORK REPORT

HK110215 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Tianjin Mayor Li Ruihuan pointed out in his government work report delivered at the 2d session of the 10th municipal People's Congress: Last year, under the earnest concern of the CPC Central Committee and State Council and the leadership of the municipal CPC Committee, as a result of common efforts by the people throughout the municipality, work in all aspects on all fronts made gratifying progress in creating a new situation and achieved encouraging success. One of the best situations ever known in the municipality has emerged.

The national economy continued to develop steadily amid readjustment. Achievements in industrial production exceeded expectations. Total output value last year was 22.92 billion yuan, an increase of 8.2 percent over 1982, and exceeding the year's plan which called for ensuring a 5 percent increase and striving for 6 percent. The level was the best in the past 3 years. Improvements in varying degrees were registered in a number of major economic and technical indices.

The plans for communications and transport were overfulfilled. Notable successes were scored in dredging the harbor.

In agriculture, a relatively good harvest was reaped despite the fourth successive year of drought. Total agricultural output value was 2,287 million yuan, a rise of 8.4 percent over 1982. Relatively great development was registered in diversification and nonstaple foodstuff production. There was a further increase in the commodity production rate.

In capital construction, last year the municipality completed a total of 2,184 million yuan in investment, a rise of 12.6 percent over 1982 and a new record. Progress on key projects was relatively fast. A number of large construction projects, such as bringing water from the Luan He to Tianjin, constructing an open wharf in Tianjin Harbor, and the expansion of Dagang oil field, were completed on or ahead of schedule.

Business was brisk in the internal trade markets, and prices were basically stable. There was some expansion in commodity circulation. In external economic relations and trade, the value of procurement of commodities for export rose by 6 percent over the previous year, and there was a slight increase in port revenues. There was a decline in stockpiles of export commodities.

The municipality overfulfilled by 2.7 percent the year's quota for financial revenue.

New changes have occurred in the appearance of the city. Last year, residential housing completed exceeded the year's plan of 3.5 million square meters. The construction of (Xiqing) Road, Haihe Park, and the fountain in the Central Square, together with the greening of Hongqiao District, created new experiences in beautifying the urban environment. Following the construction of Daguangming and other bridges and the improvement and widening of certain roads, traffic congestion has eased somewhat. Environmental sanitation and protection, public services, urban management, and housing management work all showed improvement.

The living standards of the people in urban and rural areas showed further improvement. Last year the wages of enterprise workers were readjusted. The municipal government has completed the 10 items of work it decided on for improving the daily life of the people and the 10 projects for aily life in winter. The masses have derived tangible benefit from this. Peasant incomes continued to increase. There were improvements in their food, clothing, housing, and items available for daily use. Market supplies during the New Year-Spring Festival period this year were better than in previous years, and there was a good variety of cultural and entertainment activities. There was a jubilant mood in the urban and rural areas.

New developments have been recorded in education, science, and culture. There is now universal elementary education in the urban and rural areas. The secondary education structure has been changed. Tertiary education has been readjusted and reformed in accordance with the needs of the national economy and financial development. Sparetime education has developed vary rapidly. A number of successes have been scored in scientific research. Last year a total of 2,180 research projects were completed, of which 1,238 were technically verified and 131 received awards. They have played a very good role in spurring the development of production and improving economic results.

A start has been made in popularizing and applying new science and technology. A new three-phase (?light-guided) experimental communications circuit, the first of its type in the country, has been completed and put into operation.

Technical cooperation has been launched on a extensive scale. Research in philosophy and social science has become more lively. Literature and art, journalism and publishing, radio and television, public health, sports, tourism and planned parenthood, and so on have all produced many successes.

Reforms of the economic setup are advancing steadily. These have effectively mobilized the enthusiasm of the enterprises and the masses, and spurred improvement in economic results and the development of all undertakings.

The political situation is still more one of stability and unity. There has been a further turn for the better in social mood and social order. Last year a number of criminals who had committed very grave crimes and refused to repent despite repeated education were severely and rapidly punished according to law. There was a big drop in the crime rate in all categories. The masses have heightened their sense of security. More and more people now dare to struggle against bad people and malpractices. A number of civilized units have been created in the municipality, and education in the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves has been conducted in a more thorough and extensive way.

Mayor Li Ruihuan pointed out in his government work report: There were also many defects and shortcomings in the work of the municipal government over the past year. There are also some things we should have done but have failed to do.

He said: The tasks facing us are extremely arduous and the challenge is extremely severe. For this reason, we must have a sober understanding of things. In recent years, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have given us very great support. Tianjin ought to make relatively great contributions to the four modernizations drive of the whole country. However, our work is still not ideal, and our contributions to the state are still very small. Considering Tianjin's position and our responsibilities, we cannot help feeling how heavy our burden is.

After reviewing the new situation that appeared in work last year and analyzing a number of new topics that have currently arisen, Mayor Li Ruihuan pointed out: The cadres and masses of Tianjin have awareness, drive, and ability. They are capable, under party leadership, of overcoming difficulties and creating miracles. We have the capacity to deal with the new challenges. We must clearly understand the situation, seize the opportunity and advance in concert from victory to victory. We should make new progress in all work in the new year.

DEMOCRATIC PARTIES CONCLUDE MEETINGS IN JILIN

Democratic League Congress

SK120536 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] After successfully accomplishing all items on the agenda, the third provincial congress of China Democratic League concluded in Changchun this afternoon.

During the congress, participants were full of political consciousness and conscientiously studied the message of congratulations delivered by the CPC Central Committee to the Fifth National Congress of the China Democratic League and the speech at the opening ceremony by Comrade Liu Jingzhi, entrusted by the provincial CPC Committee.

They unanimously held: In his speech, the leading comrade of the provincial CPC Committee affirmed the provincial Democratic League's achievements in work and clearly pointed the way forward.

They expressed: We should be united, work hard, and continue creating a new situation in the league's work to realize the ardent expectations of the provincial CPC Committee.

The resolutions adopted at the congress held: From now on, our provincial Democratic League's main tasks are as follows: Under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and under the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee, we should conscientiously implement the resolutions of the Fifth National Congress of the China Democratic League; fully carry forward the superiorities of the China Democratic League in having scientific specialists in many fields and brain trusts in the cultural and educational, and scientific and technological fields; and make new contributions to realizing the three big tasks centering on economic construction in the 1980's.

The congress elected new leading organs. Xu Shouxun was elected as chairman of the seventh provincial Democratic League. The congress also elected vice chairmen, a secretary general, an adviser, and Standing Committee members of the provincial Democratic League.

Responsible comrades of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee attended the closing ceremony.

Taiwan Self-Government League

SK120614 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The second provincial congress of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League concluded successfully in Changchun this afternoon.

The resolutions adopted at the congress called on all the members of the league across the province and Taiwan compatriots related to the league to respond enthusiastically to the call of Comrade Hu Yaobang which urges them not to forget to unite and work hard and to have a will to rejuvenate China, to hold high the banner of patriotism, to persist in the four basic principles, to exert their initiatives, to work together with the provincial people in making contributions to realizing the return of Taiwan to the motherland, and to creating a new situation in our province's socialist modernization.

The congress elected new leading organs and elected Cai Qiyun chairman of the second provincial sub-committee of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League. The congress also elected vice chairmen, a secretary general, and members of the league.

Chairman Cai Qiyun and Vice Chairman (Liu Guangchun) presided over today's closing ceremony. Vice Chairman (Xie Yulin) made a closing speech.

Responsible comrades of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee attended the closing ceremony.

Qiang Xiaochu Meets New Leaders

SK120543 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] This morning, at Nanhu guest house, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee and the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, including Qiang Xiaochu, Wang Daren, Zhao Xiu, Li Diping, and Zhang Shiyang, met with newly elected members of the fifth provincial congress of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, the third provincial congress of China Democratic League and the second provincial congress of Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League and exchanged greetings.

Attending the meeting were Geng Yuelun, chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, Guan Mengjue, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang; Cai Qiyun, chairman of the provincial Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League; and responsible comrades of all democratic parties, the provincial Federation of Trade Unions and relevant departments.

After the meeting, leading comrades of the provincial party and government and all the participants of the congresses had photos taken.

LI DESHENG AT LIAONING AWARD MEETING

SK060350 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Excerpt] This morning the Political Department of the Shenyang Military District held a meeting to give awards to Comrade (Hu Congwei), (Liu Zhaolin), (Dong Zhe), and (Liu Changchun), who made outstanding achievements in literary and art creation and sports, and awarded each of them the Second Class Merit Citation.

Leading comrades, including Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang PLA units; Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Shenyang Military District; and Zhang Wu, deputy political commissar of the Shenyang Military District, extended greetings and met with those who received awards at the meeting.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH ROK

OW111515 Taipei CNA in English 1436 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Taipei, April 11 (CNA) -- Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung stated that bilateral cultural interflows, economic and technological cooperations as well as trade relations between the Republic of China and South Korea will not be affected by the basketball incident last Saturday. The ROC delegation to the 8th Asian Youth Basketball Championships in Seoul withdrew from the tournament in protest against unfair treatment by the Korean organizers. It returned here Monday.

Reporting the incident to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Legislative Yuan Wednesday, Chu told the lawmakers that as long as efforts are made by both parties, the traditional friendship between this country and South Korea will not only be maintained but also further strengthened. He pointed out that the government plays only the role of assistant and adviser with regard to athletic activities on the international scene. For example, because of the participation of Chinese Communist teams in the on-going Seoul basketball games, this country's basic stand on the matter of national flag and anthem had earlier been cleared prior to its decision to take part.

Agreements with Korean organizers had been reached that only the flag of the host country would be displayed at the opening and closing ceremonies while other participating nations would neither show their flags nor play their national anthems. Only after the Republic of China had been assured of such arrangements did it decide to participate, Chu reported.

He pointed out that this country had repeatedly made it clear to the Koreans that Communist China is the enemy of this country. But Korea, which has diplomatic relations with this country, finally yielded to Communist China's unreasonable demand that it carry its "national" flag at the opening ceremony. This had irremediably damaged the national status and basic position of this country, Chu said, adding that therefore this country decidedly withdrew from the tournament to keep its dignity. Although the Koreans tried very hard to reverse the situation, their efforts were declined, the minister continued.

Asked if the incident would have any impact on the ROC's future athletic exchanges with other nations, Chu indicated that such activities will be continued so long as they do not contradict the basic national policy.

As to the future relations between this country and South Korea, Chu said though mutual friendship more or less has been affected, the basic stances of both countries will not undergo any change and their friendship still exists.

EXECUTIVE YUAN SCORES TAIWAN 'SELF-DETERMINATION'

OW120501 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The Executive Yuan of the Republic of China has reiterated that the idea behind so-called self-determination for the people of Taiwan is unconstitutional, and that this absurd theory can only give the Chinese Communists an excuse to invade the Republic of China by force. And it's also echoing the evil call of the so-called Taiwan Independence Movement.

The Cabinet of the Republic of China pointed out: The Taiwan Province and its adjoining areas is [as heard] the territory of the Republic of China. All the residents in the area are citizens of the ROC, and those who claim so-called self-determination for the people of Taiwan will only betray their own country and people.

MINISTER SAYS TOYOTA JOINT VENTURE MAY BE SHELVED

OW120421 Taipei CNA in English 0304 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Taipei, April 12 (CNA) -- Economics Minister Chao Yao-tung has indicated that if technology transfers promised by Toyota Motors fail to meet the nation's demands, the joint venture auto plant might be shelved although it has been discussed for years. This is the first time since the Ministry of Economic Affairs approved Toyota's application for investment here in June last year that Minister Chao had ever hinted that the cooperation with Toyota might stop.

In response to Legislator Huan Ho-ching's interpellation at the Legislative Yuan Wednesday, Chao said that the protracted negotiations on the joint venture with Toyota were not caused by political pressures or pressures from private interests. One of the main purposes for setting up a large auto plant is to learn from Toyota advanced technology in manufacturing automobiles, Chao added, pointing out that negotiations may continue if Toyota can satisfy our demands on technology transfers. If not, it will be meaningless to continue the negotiations, Chao said.

Reportedly, the main dispute between the two sides is that Toyota insisted that the joint venture plant install the auto parts manufactured by its own satellite plants to meet its worldwide standards, while this nation suggested that more domestically-produced auto parts be used to help upgrade the nation's standards in manufacturing auto parts.

Another problem in the negotiations was that Toyota was afraid that it might fail to meet the nation's demand to export half of the company's production to other countries after the beginning stage. The deadline for setting up the new auto company has been extended for 6 months to July this year. If no concrete move is taken by then, the cooperation might be shelved.

BOFT TO ENCOURAGE EXPORTS OF STRATEGIC PRODUCTS

OW070451 Taipei CNA in English 0252 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Taipei, April 7 (CNA) -- The Board of Foreign Trade [BOFT] has worked out a long-term plan to encourage the exports of strategic and high-precision industrial products to gradually replace the exports of traditional products. The BOFT has listed six points as the top priorities for its operations in the future. These measures include assisting private business to increase exports and imports, diversify markets of exports, strengthen studies on trade strategies, prevent commercial counterfeiting, deal with international protectionism, and enjoy more benefits from the generalized system of preference authorized by the U.S. Congress.

To help domestic manufacturers deal with international protectionism, BOFT will engage attorneys or accountants at home and abroad to respond to orders from foreign courts to supply information related to litigation or provide materials to protect the interests of manufacturers. If necessary, the nation's trade representatives will also appear in court to defend ROC manufacturers. BOFT from now on will also hold seminars to help manufacturers understand the nature of protectionism and ways to deal with [it].

HONG KONG REPORTS ON 12TH ROUND OF UK-PRC TALKS

HK111228 Hong Kong Asia Television Limited in English 1200 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] China says that the secrecy over the talks on Hong Kong's future may be eased after the visit to Beijing by the British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. The disclosure came as the 12th round of talks opened in the Chinese capital. Karina Leung reports now from Beijing:

[Begin recording] China today revealed that Hong Kong people may soon be able to know more about the progress of the Sino-British talks on Hong Kong's future. In a press briefing today, a spokesman from the Chinese Foreign Ministry said that he does not rule out the possibility that more information about the talks will be disclosed to the public after the British foreign secretary's visit to Beijing next week. There have been rumors that Sir Geoffrey will ask the Chinese for a partial lift of a veil of secrecy to the talks because of increasing pressure among certain groups of people. Since Sir Geoffrey has canceled his press conference in Beijing, he will probably announce the outcome of his important visit after conferring with the governor and the Executive Council in Hong Kong at the end of next week.

Meanwhile, the 12th round of talks resumed this morning at the Diaoyutai Guest House. Members of both delegations appeared cheerful. The leaders, Zhou Nan and Sir Richard Evans, spent 3 minutes of the session talking about flowers in the Beijing springtime. Today's talks ended 15 minutes earlier than usual, which Sir Richard later said was only because members finished their work earlier. Commenting on reports that recent progress in drafting an agreement might call for a legal expert, notably the attorney general to join in the Beijing talks, Sir Richard said at present there are no plans for Michael Thomas to join in the negotiating team. But he would not agree that expertise in the legal field is not needed at the present stage of the talks. He said there must be changes in the negotiating team over time, and the British side would deploy whoever is most appropriate to take part in the talks. As usual, a joint communique will be issued tomorrow at the end of the 2-day session. [end recording]

BEIJING APPROVES EXPANDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

HK120536 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 12 Apr 84 p 1

["Dispatch" from correspondent Kuang Yu: "Central Authorities Decide on All-Round Opening Up of Shenzhen"]

[Text] At a meeting on coastal cities held in Beijing recently, it was initially agreed that the Shantou Special Economic Zone will be expanded from the Longhu processing zone, an area of 1.6 square kilometers, to an area of about 20 square kilometers, which includes the area reserved for agricultural production and a port. The expansion of the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone to 15 square kilometers was formally approved. In introducing foreign investment and reforming old enterprises, the Shantou old urban area, Xiangzhou City of Zhuhai, and the Xiamen Special Economic Zone, which has just been expanded to include the entire city of Xiamen, are entitled to enjoy preferential treatment for coastal cities, which include the following:

1. Xiamen, Shantou, and Zhuhai have the right to approve investments under \$10 million.
2. Products produced by joint venture factories or by foreign factories with individual capital can be sold on the domestic market or used for regulating supply and demand according to actual conditions.

The meeting agreed that Hainan Island can adopt flexible measures and special policies like those implemented by free ports such as Hong Kong. The money made by foreign merchants can be freely transferred or remitted out of the mainland through normal channels. Free transfer of materials is also allowed. Harbor entry and exit controls will be exercised in a more open manner.

With regard to the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone boundary line (the second line), the central authorities decided that Shenzhen should make the following preparations for opening up the line: 1) strengthen the training of personnel; 2) consider what problems will arise after the closing of the second line; 3) matters that the second line should and should not control; and 4) conscientiously sum up experience in establishing the second line, which is a new thing. The central authorities demanded that the special zone boundary line be closed for a period of time after the Guangdong provincial authorities carry out inspection and ascertain that everything is in order, and then be reopened by Shenzhen after the State Council inspection. In short, the departments concerned have adopted careful measures with regard to the management and opening up of special economic zones so as to create excellent conditions for foreign merchants to make investments.

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